



June

Oxfordshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

County Health Services

PART II

Report of the

County Medical Officer

H. C. JENNINGS

M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

MR. E. C. EARLY, *Chairman.*

MR. J. W. SHILSON, *Vice-Chairman.*

Lord Macclesfield, Chairman of the County Council.

Mr. F. E. Withington, Vice-Chairman of the County Council.

MISS G. M. ASHHURST

MRS. J. H. MORRELL

*†‡MR. E. A. BAGLEY

MRS. C. MORRIS

MR. W. A. CATTELL

DR. J. P. O'SHEA

§*†MISS K. N. DILLON

THE HON. H. PARKER

*†‡MR. E. C. EARLY

*†‡MR. G. A. PLOMER

LADY EDMONDSON

MR. G. B. RANDOLPH

§*†THE HON. MRS. G. FEILDEN

§MR. J. W. ROBERTSON SCOTT

LORD WYFOLD

LT.-COL. E. C. SANDARS

§MR. W. HYDE

*†‡MR. J. W. SHILSON

*†§MAJOR F. J. WISE

* Members of Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

† Members of Audit Sub-Committee.

‡ Members of Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee.

§ Members of Standing Sub-Committee.

**To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the PUBLIC HEALTH
AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.**

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my seventh Annual Report on the Health of the County. This report is the twenty-eighth of the series and is drawn up on the lines suggested by circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health.

The year 1938 has been one of great activity in the department more especially in connection with the provision of casualty services as part of Air Raid Precautions in the County. A detailed statement of the present position of the casualty services will be found in the body of the report.

By arrangement with the Maternity Department of the Radcliffe Infirmary an emergency obstetric unit is now available over a large area of the County.

The tuberculosis service has been further extended and the services of a thoracic surgeon are now available for County patients at the Osler Pavilion.

The infant mortality for the whole County is again low, being 34.6 per 1000 net births, which continues to compare very favourably with that for England and Wales which is 53 for the same period.

I wish particularly to draw attention to the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis, .37 per 1000 of the population, which is the lowest figure ever recorded for the County. The rate for England and Wales is .63 per 1000.

The birth rate is 16.0 and the death rate 12.0 per 1000 of the population as compared with 15.3 and 12.9 for 1937.

I should like to bring to the attention of the Committee the loyal and ready response of all the staff of the department to the many calls made upon them during the year as a result of the great amount of additional work for which the department is responsible, and to add my personal thanks.

I am,

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

1 Becket Street, Oxford.

H. C. JENNINGS.

June, 1939.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA.

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 470,808.

Population (Census 1931), 129,082.

Population (Estimated mid-1938), 135,200.

Number of inhabited houses (1931), 50,638.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 52,838.

Average number of persons per 100 acres (1938), 28.

Rateable value for whole County (April 1st, 1935), £661,468.

Estimated product of penny rate for whole County (1939-1940)
£2760.

The expenditure on Public Health Services including Mental Deficiency for 1937-1938 was £34,620 which represents 4.19% of the total expenditure of the County Council.

(b) SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The County is mainly agricultural, but a considerable number of persons employed at works situated within the City of Oxford reside in villages around the City, within a radius of approximately ten miles. There are furniture, cabinet and box factories at Banbury and iron and aluminium works in the neighbourhood of this town.

Gloving is carried on in Woodstock, Charlbury and Witney districts, whilst blanket making is an important industry at Witney. There are cement works at Shipton-on-Cherwell and Chinnor.

(c) EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	2042	1070	972
Illegitimate	125	56	69
	—	—	—
	2167	1126	1041
	—	—	—

Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 16.0 (15.3).

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 35.1 (35.2).

M. 44

F. 35

T. 79

Deaths. Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population, 12.0 (12.9).

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births</i>
Puerperal sepsis	— (2)	—
Other puerperal causes	2 (3)	1.33
	—	—
Total	2	1.33

The maternal death rate per 1000 of total live births is 1.37 (2.4).

Death rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	34.6	(42.4)
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births				32.8	(42.6)
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births				64	(36.5)
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	2	
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	2	
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	3	

There were 31 deaths due to Influenza ; 7 to Diphtheria ; none to Encephalitis Lethargica.

(Figures in brackets are those for year 1937.)

Birth Rate. This rate is an increase as compared with the previous year, the figures being 16.0 and 15.3 respectively. The corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1938 is 15.1.

The illegitimate births number 5 per cent of the total births for the year.

Death Rate. This rate shows a slight decrease as compared with 1937, the figures being 12.0 and 12.9 respectively. The corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1937 is 11.6.

Infant Mortality Rate. It is satisfactory to record that this rate still remains very low, the figure for 1938 being 34.6. The figure for England and Wales as a whole for 1938 is 53. It is a matter for congratulation that the infant mortality rate in Oxfordshire continues to be one of the lowest in the country.

The rate for illegitimate births was higher than for legitimate births, the figures being 64 and 34.6.

General. There was a decrease in the number of women dying from conditions directly associated with Childbirth (including sepsis), the numbers for 1937 and 1938 being 5 and 3 respectively. The maternal mortality rate therefore for 1938 was 1.33 as compared with 2.97 for England and Wales.

The total number of deaths from violence other than suicide was 73 which is one and half times as many as the deaths from forms of pulmonary tuberculosis for the same period.

Cancer. The total number of deaths from cancer recorded during the year was 230, which number is 14.0 per cent of the total number of deaths from all causes. The rate for 1938 was 1.70 as compared with 2.0 for 1937 and 1.66 for England and Wales for 1938. This slight difference in the County rate as compared with that for England and Wales may be due in part to the fact that in Oxfordshire 33 per cent of the total population are 45 years of age or over, whereas in England and Wales as a whole the figure for the same section of the population is 30 per cent.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Urban Districts.

		0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Males	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	16	7
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	12	9

Rural Districts.

		0	1	2	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Males	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	13	20	40
Females	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	13	34	21

Facilities for treatment by radium are available at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

The figures for the County excluding the Borough of Banbury (which is a separate Maternity and Child Welfare Authority) are as follows :—

Death Rate, 12.3 per 1000 of the population.

Birth Rate, 15.7 per 1000 of the population.

Infant Mortality Rate, 35 per 1000 births.

Maternal Mortality Rate, 1.5 per 1000 live births.

Stillbirth Rate, per 1000 total births 33.8.

TABLE SHOWING THE CHIEF KILLING DISEASES IN OXFORDSHIRE DURING 1938.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total number of deaths</i>			
Heart Disease	483
Cancer	230
Cerebral haemorrhage	104
Pneumonia (all forms)	81
Tuberculosis (all forms)	50
Bronchitis	58

The total number of deaths from violence (other than suicide) which were 73, would if inserted in this table, occupy fifth place.

Vital Statistics of whole County during 1938 and previous years.

YEAR. 1	Population estimated to middle of each year. 2	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number. 3	Rate per 1000 of population. 4	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.
				Number. 5	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. 6	Number. 7
						Rate per 1000 of population. 8
1926	134,550 134,340*	2,311	17.1	110	47	1,671
1927	136,310 136,100*	2,079	15.2	103	49	1,760
1928	137,800 137,000*	2,265	16.4	86	37.9	1,634
1929	125,680 125,020*	2,037	15.7	105	51	1,831
1930	127,200 126,610*	1,979	15.5	76	38	1,563
1931	128,490 127,950*	1,918	15.8	59	30.7	1,586
1932	130,580	1,850	14.1	75	40.5	1,624
1933	130,950	1,855	14.1	76	40.9	1,648
1934	131,300	1,880	14.3	72	38.2	1,638
1935	131,400	1,938	14.6	75	38.1	1,583
1936	132,550	1,920	14.4	83	43.2	1,627
1937	133,660	2,051	15.3	87	42.4	1,725
1938	135,200	2,167	16.0	75	34.6	1,635

* This is an estimate of the civil population and the death rate is calculated upon it. The birth rate is calculated on the higher estimate.

† A corrected rate having been adjusted for age and sex distribution.

Table showing vital statistics for 1938 of each Urban District in the County.

	Population estimated to middle of 1938.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rates.
Banbury	7	25	154	Crude Rate. 9·93 Corrected Rate. 8·9
Bicester	2	31	33	9·8 7·4
Chipping Norton	—	—	41	12·1 8·7
Henley	4	39	111	15·7 12·8
Thame	2	44	46	15·2 10·6
Witney	2	37	68	12·5 11·5
Woodstock	19	43	17	10·6 7·2

The death rates "at all ages" are given under two headings "crude" and "corrected." The variations in the crude rates are due not to mortality alone but to differences in population constitution. The corrected rates give the death rates adjusted for age and sex distribution; and are obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

Table showing vital statistics for 1938 of each Rural District in the County.

		Population estimated to middle of 1938.	Nett Births.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rates.
Banbury	12890	15.3	11	55	197	Crude Rate. 15.2 Corrected Rate. 11.2
Bullington	24040	18.1	15	34	272	11.3 9.2
Chipping Norton	14250	13.9	6	30	172	12.0 9.8
Henley	14480	12.7	7	38	163	11.2 9.5
Ploughley	13640	17.3	8	33	146	10.7 8.7
Witney	16620	18.3	10	33	215	12.9 10.1

The death rates "at all ages" are given under two headings "crude" and "corrected." The variations in the crude rates are due not to mortality alone but to differences in population constitution. The corrected rates give the death rates adjusted for age and sex distribution ; and are obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Oxford, 1938.

[illegible]

Date		Description		Amount	
1911	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1911	Jan 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Feb 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Mar 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Apr 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	May 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	May 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Jun 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Jul 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Aug 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Sep 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Oct 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Nov 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1911	Dec 15	Interest		5.00	
1911	Total			100.00	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Whole-time.

County and School Medical Officer—H. C. Jennings, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer—N. J. England, M.D. (Brist.), D.P.H.

Superintendent Health Visitor and Deputy Inspector of Midwives—Miss Mary C. Owen, C.M.B., S.R.N.

Health Visitors.

These are also School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors and Infant Protection Officers under Part I of the Children's Act.

Miss E. Stone, C.M.B., General Training, Special Fever and Tuberculosis Training (resigned, November 1st, 1938).

Miss D. M. Catlin, S.C.M., S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Mrs. S. C. Rowan, C.M.B., General Training, Special Medico-Psychological Training and Maternity Training.

Miss S. Bezzant, C.M.B., General Training and Maternity Training.

Miss A. McNair, C.M.B., General Training, Special Training as Matron of Home for Feeble-minded.

Miss M. E. Waugh, C.M.B., General Training ; Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss G. Wellham, Health Visitors' Certificate ; Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate.

Miss C. E. Henry, C.M.B., S.R.N., Mothercraft Training Society Certificate.

Miss K. M. Kersley, C.M.B., General Training ; National Health Society's Certificate.

Miss K. M. Trobridge, C.M.B., General Training ; Special Maternity Training.

Mrs. M. N. Sandilands, C.M.B., General Training.

Miss P. M. Smith, C.M.B., S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss J. Aitken, C.M.B., Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss Richardson, State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Part-time.

The following are employed as Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Clinics :—

I. G. Bissett, M.B., Ch.B.	Bampton.
G. J. S. Atkinson, <i>O.B.E.</i> , L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	Bampton.
J. Holmes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Bicester.
C. T. Cheatle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Burford.
	Filkins.
J. C. Russell, <i>M.C.</i> , M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Chipping Norton.
J. F. Robertson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Chipping Norton.
R. D. Holloway, M.B., Ch.B.	Deddington.
G. M. W. Hodges, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Deddington.
J. Leigh Cox, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Thame.
G. L. Stroud, M.R.C.S.	Watlington.
F. A. Bevan, M.B., B.S.	Woodstock.
	Kirtlington.
K. M. Robertson, M.R.C.P.	Kirtlington.
A. Birch, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	Dorchester.
	Benson.
L. G. Bourdillon, M.B., B.S.	Goring-on-Thames.
E. K. A. Firth, M.A., Ch.B.	Littlemore.
W. J. Susman, M.A., M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	Henley-on-Thames.
R. W. Meikle, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas.	Adderbury.
Dorothy Leverkus, M.D. Lond.	Chinnor.
Chas. Tighe, M.B., Ch.B.	Eynsham.
	Handborough.
H. P. Croly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Charlbury.
W. R. P. McNeight, M.A., M.D.	Charlbury.
A. J. Reed, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Kidmore End.
Gordon Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch.	Milton-u-Wychwood.
J. M. Pooley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Stoke Row.
G. V. Smallpiece, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. } M. Fraser, M.B., B.S. }	{ Wheatley. Great Milton. Kidlington.
W. Dalgliesh, M.B., Ch.B.	Witney.

Consultant under Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations—

Frank G. Proudfoot, M.A., M.D.

Consultants in cases of difficult confinement—

W. D. Sturrock, M.A., M.D., and C. B. Baxter, F.R.C.S.

Consultant for Tuberculosis—

W. Stobie, *O.B.E.*, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Visiting Surgeons to Orthopaedic Clinics toward which the Authority contributes—

Prof. G. R. Girdlestone, M.A., B.M., F.R.C.S.

W. B. Foley, *O.B.E.*, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

District Medical Officers (out-relief)—

Banbury Area.

L. J. Barlett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
R. W. Meikle, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.
L. J. Bartlett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
H. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
J. S. Rake, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Banbury.
Adderbury.
Cropredy.
Sibford Ferris.
Shenington.

Bicester Area.

John Holmes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. H. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
K. M. Robertson, M.R.C.P.
J. W. F. Graham, L.S.A.
G. N. Stathers, M.B., B.Ch.

Bicester.
Deddington.
Islip.
Brill.
Brackley.

Chipping Norton Area.

J. C. Russell, *M.C.*, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
W. R. P. McNeight, M.A., M.D.
Gordon Scott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch.
D. A. Brigg, M.B., B.S.

Chipping Norton.
Charlbury.
Shipton-u-Wychwood.
Chipping Norton.

Henley-on-Thames Area.

T. Staines Read, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.
A. J. Reed, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. M. Pooley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
L. Leslie, M.D.
E. J. Warburton, M.B., Ch.B.
G. L. Stroud, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. Birch, M.B.

Henley-on-Thames.
Peppard Common.
Nettlebed.
Streatley.
Wallingford.
Watlington.
Dorchester.

Thame Area.

E. R. C. Cooke
R. O. Lee, M.B., B.Ch.
T. L. Crawhall,
G. R. Orchard, M.B.
G. P. Nash, M.D.
H. S. R. Freeborn, M.B.

Little Milton.
Thame.
Watlington.
Wheatley.
Oxford.
Clifton Hampden.

Witney Area.

W. Dalgleish, M.B., B.Ch.
I. G. Bissett, M.B., Ch.B.
C. T. Cheatle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chas. Tighe, M.B., Ch.B.
Rhys Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Witney.
Bampton.
Burford.
Eynsham.
Lechlade.

Woodstock Area.

H. Tothill, M.B., B.S.
 R. D. Holloway, M.A., M.B.
 G. H. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Duncan Thorne, M.B., Ch.B.

Woodstock.
 Deddington.
 Deddington.
 Kidlington.

Public Vaccinators.

<i>No. of Vaccination District</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>	<i>Parishes in District</i>
1	Dr. W. F. Hudson, Banbury	Banbury, Broughton, Drayton, North Newington. Population, 13,973 ; Acres 7,642.
2	Dr. H. Taylor, Sibford Ferris	Epwell, Shutford, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower, Swalcliffe, Tadmarton, Hook Norton. Population, 2,829 ; Acres, 14,511.
3	Dr. L. J. Bartlett, Cropredy, Banbury	Bourton, Claydon and Clattercote, Cropredy, Hanwell, Mollington, Wardington, Prescote. Population, 2,012 ; Acres, 10,982.
4	Dr. J. S. Rake, Shenington	Alkerton, Horley, Hornton, Shenington, Wroxton. Population, 1,404 ; Acres, 7,527.
5	Dr. R. W. Meikle, Adderbury	East Adderbury, West Adderbury, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milcombe, Milton, South Newington, Wigginton. Population, 3,556 ; Acres, 12,908.
6	Dr. R. D. Holloway, Deddington	North Aston, Deddington, Duns Tew, Worton. Population, 1,840 ; Acres, 8,673.
7	Dr. D. A. Brigg, Chipping Norton	Chastleton, Chipping Norton, Cornwell, Rollright, Salford. Population, 4,418 ; Acres, 9,682.
8	Dr. J. C. Russell, Chipping Norton	Churchill, Heythrop, Kingham, Over Norton, Sarsden, Swerford, Great Tew, Little Tew. Population, 2,604 ; Acres, 16,769.
9	Dr. W. R. P. McNeight, Charlbury	Ascot, Chadlington, Charlbury, Leafield, Chilson, Spelsbury, Cornbury Park, Enstone, Wychwood, Fawler, Finstock. Population, 4,981 ; Acres, 28,244.
10	Dr. Gordon Scott, Shipton-u-Wychwood	Bruern, Fifield, Idbury, Lyneham, Milton-u-Wychwood, Shipton-u-Wychwood. Population, 1,960 ; Acres, 11,144.
11	Dr. H. Tothill, Woodstock	Glympton, Hensington Within, Hensington Without, Kiddington with Asterleigh, Stonesfield, Woodstock.
12	Dr. H. Tothill, Woodstock	Bladon, Blenheim Park, Coombe, Tackley, Old Woodstock, Wootton. Population (two districts), 4,564 ; Acres, 16,656.
13	Dr. G. H. Jones, Deddington	Middle Aston, Steeple Aston, Steeple Barton, Westcott Barton, Rousham, Sandford St. Martin. Population, 1,777 ; Acres, 9,290.
14	Dr. W. Dalgliesh, Witney	Crawley, Curbridge, Ducklington, Hailey, Hardwick with Yelford, Minster Lovell, Ramsden, Witney. Population, 7,903 ; Acres, 15,043.

15	Dr. I. Gordon Bissett, Bampton	Alvescot, Aston Bampton, Black Bourton, Brize Norton, Clanfield, Lew, Shifford, Standlake. Population, 4,338 ; Acres, 23,691.
16	Dr. C. T. Cheattle, Burford	Asthall, Broadwell, Broughton Poggs, Burford, Filkins, Fulbrook, Holwell, Kencot, Shilton, Swinbrook and Wid- ford, Taynton, Upton and Signet, Westwell. Population, 3,344 ; Acres, 20,984.
17	Dr. Charles Tighe, Eynsham	Eynsham, Hanborough, North Leigh, Northmoor, South Leigh, Stanton Harcourt. Population, 4,011 ; Acres, 18,077.
18	Dr. R. Morgan, Lechlade	Little Faringdon, Grafton and Radcot; Kelmscott, Langford. Population, 650, Acres, 5,388.
19	Dr. G. N. Stathers, Brackley, Northants	Finmere, Mixbury. Population, 431; Acres, 4,019.
20	Dr. John Holmes, Bicester	Bicester, Chesterton, Fringford, Goding- ton, Launton, Middleton Stoney, Stratton Audley, Wendlebury. Popu- lation, 4,868 ; Acres, 16,978.
21	Dr. J. Holmes, Bicester	Hardwick with Tusmore, Hethe, Newton Purcell with Shelswell, Cottisford. Population, 640 ; Acres, 8,041.
22	Dr. G. H. Jones, Deddington	Fritwell. Somerton, Souldern.
23	Dr. G. H. Jones, Deddington	Upper Heyford, Lower Heyford. Popu- lation (two districts), 1,703 ; Acres, 8,609.
24	Dr. M. K. Robertson, Islip	Bletchington, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Fen- cot and Murcot, Islip, Kirtlington, Noke, Oddington, Weston-on-the Green. Population, 2,512 ; Acres, 17,012.
25	Dr. J. W. F. Graham, Brill, Bucks	Piddington. Population, 188 ; Acres, 2,354.
26	Dr. J. Holmes, Bicester	Ambrosden, Ardley, Arncott, Black- thorn, Bucknell, Caversfield, Merton, Stoke Lyne. Population, 1,362 ; Acres, 14,834.
27	Dr. T. D. Thorne, Kidlington	Begbroke, Cassington, Gosford and Watereaton, Hampton Gay and Poyle, Kidlington, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Thrupp, Yarnton. Population, 2349 ; Acres, 11,968.
28	<i>Included in District No. 30.</i>	
29	Dr. R. O. Lee, Thame	Sydenham, Chinnor, Tetsworth, Thame, Towersey. Population, 4,618 ; Acres, 11,653.
30	Dr. E. R. C. Cooke, Little Milton	Great Milton, Chalgrove, Great Haseley, Little Milton, Tiddington with Albury, and Thomley. Population, 6,215 ; Acres, 21,131.
31	Dr. T. L. Crawhall, Watlington	Adwell, Shirburn, Aston Rowant, South Weston, Crowell, Lewknor, Stoke Talmage, Wheatfield. Population, 1,517 ; Acres, 11,831.
32	Dr. G. R. Orchard, Wheatley	Waterperry, Waterstock, Population, 220 ; Acres, 2,899.

33	Dr. Gordon Smith, Iffley, Oxford (deceased)	Littlemore.
33a	Dr. G. R. Orchard, Wheatley	Elsfield, Marston, Woodeaton.
34	Dr. G. R. Orchard, Wheatley	Beckley and Stowood, Cuddesdon, Denton, Forest Hill with Shotover, Garsington, Holton, Horspath, Horton- cum-Studley, Stanton St. John, Wheatley. Population, 3,563 ; Acres, 19,071.
35	Dr. E. R. C. Cooke, Little Milton	Culham. Population, 388 ; Acres, 2,052.
36	Dr. E. R. C. Cooke, Little Milton	Marsh Baldon, Toot Baldon, Clifton Hampden, Drayton St. Leonard, Nune- ham Courtenay, Stadhampton, Sand- ford. Population, 2,127 ; Acres, 10,294.
37	Dr. G. L. Stroud, Watlington	Brightwell Baldwin, Britwell, Cuxham with Easington, Pyrton, Swyncombe, Watlington. Population, 2,492 ; Acres, 13,202.
38	Dr. D. A. Harris, Dorchester	Benson, Berrick Salome, Dorchester, Ewelme, Newington, Warborough. Population, 3,384 ; Acres, 11,773.
39	Dr. L. Leslie, Streatley	Goring, Mapledurham, South Stoke, Whitchurch. Population, 3,318 ; Acres, 9,728.
40	Dr. T. Staines-Read, Henley-on-Thames	Henley-on-Thames. Population, 6,836 ; Acres, 1,381.
41	Dr. T. Staines-Read, Henley-on-Thames	Badgemore, Harpsden, portions of Ship- lake, Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard. Population, 3,646 ; Acres, 11,091.
42	Dr. J. M. Pooley, Nettlebed	Bix, Checkendon, Ipsden, Nettlebed, Nuffield, Pishill with Stonor. Popula- tion, 2,617 ; Acres, 15,207.
43	Dr. A. J. Reed, Peppard Common	Eye and Dunsden, Kidmore End, por- tions of Shiplake, Rotherfield Greys and Rotherfield Peppard. Population, 2,036 ; Acres, 6,546.
44	Dr. E. J. Warburton, Wallingford	Crowmarsh. Population, 1,685 ; Acres, 7,391.
45	Dr. W. F. Hudson, Banbury	Banbury Institution.
46	Dr. J. Holmes, Bicester	Bicester Institution.
47	Dr. J. F. Robertson, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton Institution.
48	Dr. N. R. C. Lansdell, Henley-on-Thames	Henley Institution.
50	Dr. H. Tothill, Woodstock	Woodstock Institution.

Medical Officers to Council Institutions.

Dr. W. F. Hudson	Banbury.
Dr. N. R. C. Lansdell	Henley.
Dr. J. F. Robertson	Chipping Norton.
Dr. H. Tothill	Woodstock.
Dr. D. A. Harris	Shillingford Homes.
J. S. Rake	Horley Homes.

Public Analysts.

Mr. Eric Voelcker, 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

Ascertainment Officer.

Miss M. Gordon, M.A., LL.B.

Vaccination Officers.

Mr. G. E. Salter, Town Hall, Banbury.

Mr. W. T. R. Burrows, Banbury.

Mr. H. W. Clayton, Town Hall, Thame.

Mr. T. Pratt, Eastern Avenue, Littlemore.

Mr. J. H. Harvey, 7 Enstone Road, Charlbury.

Mr. N. F. Spatcher, 23 New Street, Henley.

Mr. J. L. Goldie, Middleton Stoney.

Mr. E. W. Hyde, Bampton.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

Most of the County is covered by Nursing Associations which with the exception of Witney are affiliated to the County Federation. There is complete co-operation between the officers of the Federation and the Staff of the Public Health department with the result that overlapping and duplication of effort are completely eliminated.

Grants to Associations are made by the Council in connection with the provision of Midwifery Services and the allocation of such monies is made by the Federation. The total grant paid to the Federation during the financial year ended March 31st 1939 was £5700.

The following is a list of Nursing Associations in the County:—

Adderbury, Milton and Bodicote.

Bampton, Brize Norton, Aston, Lew, Cote, Shifford, Chimney and Carterton.

Banbury.

Barton (Steeple, Middle and Westcote), Sandford St. Martin, Ledwell, Over and Nether Worton.

Benson, Ewelme and Berrick.

Bicester, Bicester Aerodrome.

Bladon, Woodstock, Blenheim and Hensington

Bloxham

Broughton, Sibford (Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower), North Newington, Shutford, Tadmarton, Swalcliffe, Sherrington, Balcote, Alkerton and Epwell.

Burford, Fulbrook, Shilton, Holwell, Westwell and Bradwell Grove, Fordwells and Wireless Station, Langley, Swinbrook, Field Assarts.

Charlbury, Leafield, Finstock, Cornbury, Fawler, Ramsden, Chadlington, Spelsbury, Dean, Pudlicote, Chilson.

Checkendon, Ipsden, Woodcote, North Stoke, Mongewell, Newnham, Crowmarsh and Stoke Row.

Chipping Norton and Over Norton.

Clifton Hampden and Nuneham Courtenay, Burcote, Long Wittenham, Culham.

Cogges, Hailey cum Crawley, Southleigh, Curbridge, Witney Aerodrome and Minster Lovell.

Coombe and Stonesfield.

Deddington, North Aston, Duns Tew, Clifton and Hempton.

Eynsham, Cassington (Midwifery only).

Garsington, Cuddesdon, Denton, Horspath and Chippinghurst.

Goring, South Stoke and Crays Pond.

Great and Little Haseley, Great and Little Milton, Adwell, Tetsworth, Attington, Tiddington, Wheatfield and Waterstock.

Handborough (Long and Church), Freeland, Northleigh, New Yatt and East End.
 Heyford, Steeple Aston and Fritwell, Souldern, Fewcott, Ardley, Rousham,
 Somerton, Caulcott.
 Heythrop Benefit Nursing Association, Enstone, Hook Norton, Swerford, Great
 Rollright, Great and Little Tew, Ditchley, Lidstone, Cleveley, Radford,
 Taston.
 Islip, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Noke, Woodeaton, Oddington, Murcote and Fencot.
 Kidlington, Begbroke, Yarnton, Hampton Poyle, Gosford and Water Eaton.
 Kidmore End, Chalkhouse Green, Gallowstree Common, Tokers Green, Sonning
 Common and Shiplake Bottom.
 Kingham, Bledington, Daylesford, Churchill and Sarsden, Cornwell, Foxcote,
 Salford, Barton-on-the-Heath, Little Compton, Chasleton.
 Kirtlington, Bletchington and Tackley.
 Langford, Kencot, Broadwell, Kelmscott, Grafton, Little Faringdon and Alvescot.
 Launton, Ambrosden, Blackthorn, Piddington, Arncott and Merton.
 Littlemore and Sandford-on-Thames (Midwifery only).
 Marston and Risinghurst Estate.
 Nettlebed, Highmoor, Greys, Nuffield, Bix, Russells Water, Cookley Green,
 Maidens Grove and Swyncombe.
 Shiplake, Peppard, Harpsden, Dunsden.
 Shipton-under-Wychwood, Milton, Ascot, Fifield, Idbury, Bold, Lyneham, and
 Bruern.
 Stadhampton, Dorchester, Warborough, Shillingford, Drayton St. Leonard,
 Chislehampton, Newington, Chalgrove and Ascot.
 Standlake, Yelford, Ducklington, Hardwick, Stanton Harcourt and Northmoor.
 Stanton St. John, Forest Hill, Beckley and Elsfield and Sandhills Estate.
 Stratton Audley, Chesterton, Hethe, Newton Purcell, Fringford, Shelswell,
 Tusmore, Cottisford, Hardwick, Middleton, Bucknell, Caversfield, Stoke
 Lyne and Bainton.
 Thame, Kingsey, Towersey, Moreton, North Weston, Wainhill, Emmington,
 Chinnor, Sydenham, Spriggs Alley, Oakley, Hempton.
 Wardington, Chipping Warden, Cropredy, Williamscoate and Edgcote, Great and
 Little Bourton and Harwell.
 Watlington, Brightwell, Britwell, Cuxham, Pyrton, Shirburn, Lewknor, Aston
 Rowant, Kingston Blount, Stoke Talmage, Clare, South Weston, Crowell
 and Easington.
 Wheatley, Littleworth, Holton and Waterperry.
 Whitchurch, and Mapledurham.
 Wootton, Kiddington, Glympton and Shipton-on-Cherwell.
 Wroxton, Drayton, Hornton and Horley (General Nursing only).

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No arrangements are made by the County Council for the nursing of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

MIDWIVES.

There is a midwifery service for the whole county provided through the Oxfordshire Nursing Federation, with the exception of the Borough of Henley-on-Thames, where a County Council Midwife is employed.

The number of midwives practising in the county is 91.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

No work of the County Council is administered in connection with this service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Arrangements exist for all bacteriological work to be carried out at the Pathological Department of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford,

and during the year 394 specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Extension of laboratory facilities at the Osler Pavilion and Radcliffe Infirmary now provide for :—

(a) Isolation of tubercle bacilli from clinical material in addition to sputum.

(b) Blood examination.

(c) Culture and typing of tubercle bacilli (in co-operation with Dr. A. S. Griffith of Cambridge).

Local sanitary authorities in the county make arrangements with private laboratories for the examination of throat swabs, etc.

Samples of milk taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act Milk (Special Designations) Order and under the Accredited Milk Producers Scheme are sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading. Samples of food, including milk, are sent to the County Analyst for the detection of adulteration or impurities.

HOSPITALS.

Appended is a table showing the Hospital Services within the county and also those out-county Hospitals in which persons resident within the county receive treatment.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS SITUATED IN THE COUNTY.

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Sources of Income</i>	<i>Facilities provided</i>	<i>Total No. Beds</i>	<i>Av. No. occupied</i>	<i>No. In-patients 1938</i>	<i>No. Out-patients 1938</i>	<i>Per cent. of cases admitted from County Area</i>	<i>Extent of waiting List</i>
Bicester Cottage Hospital	Bicester	Voluntary subscriptions and some fees Rad. Con. Scheme	a, b, c	11	3½	112	23	100%	Nil
Burford Cottage Hospital	Burford	Voluntary subscriptions and Rad. Con. Scheme	a, b, k, m	9	5	110	243	88%	Nil
Chipping Norton and District War Memorial Hospital	Chipping Norton	Endowment, subscriptions, etc.	a, b, c, e, m, n, d and g come in general wards	28	13.21	340	222	66%	Nil
Henley War Memorial Hospital	Henley-on-Thames	Endowment, subscriptions and some fees	a, b, m, n, f, g, h cases are treated	20	14.5	246	76	75%	Nil
*Horton General Hospital	Banbury	Endowment, investments, Own Contr. Scheme, other volunt. gifts	a, b, d, e, f, g, h, k, m, n	60	53	1,072	4,309	80%	30
Thame Cottage Hospital	Thame	Subscriptions and Rad. Contr. Scheme	a, b, c	14	—	194	178	68%	Nil
Watlington Cottage Hospital	Watlington	Subscriptions and Rad. Contr.	a, b, c, n.	21	19	304	Nil	66%	Nil

N.B. Facilities provided—(a) General medical and surgical treatment; (b) Operating Theatre; (c) Maternity Beds; (d) Children's Wards; (e) Orthopaedic dept.; (f) Dental dept.; (g) nose, throat and ear dept.; (h) Ophthalmic dept.; (i) Dermatological dept.; (j) Laboratory; (k) Light therapy; (l) Radium treatment; (m) X-ray examinations; (n) massage treatment.

* The erection of a completely new Hospital is contemplated with an enlargement of the present Nurses Hostel.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS USED BY COUNTY PATIENTS.

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Type of Hospital</i>	<i>Available Beds</i>			<i>If used by persons outside Oxford</i>	<i>Proportion of County Beds</i>	<i>Comments</i>
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>			
Radcliffe Infirmary	Oxford	General	121	168	50	Yes	Unspecified	85 extra beds not specially allocated.
Maternity Home (Radcliffe Infirmary)	Oxford	Maternity	—	(included above)	—	Yes	Unspecified	—
Osler Pavilion	Headington Oxford	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	26	26	—	Yes	50%	—
Sunnyside Convalescent Home	Headington Oxford	Recovery Home	13	17	—	Yes	Unspecified	—
Wingfield-Morris Hospital	Headington Oxford	Orthopaedic with Special School	22	20	116	Yes	8%	Hospital serves Berks, Bucks and Oxon. 20 Private Wards.
Oxford Eye Hospital	Walton St., Oxford	Eye	13 (including 5 for paying patients)	15	8	Yes	Unspecified	Chiefly out-patient work.
Royal Berkshire Hospital	Reading, Berks.	Voluntary General	118	113	20	Yes	Unspecified	There are also 64 beds at Blagrove Branch used as Hospital of Recovery.
Brackley CottageHospital	Brackley, Northants	General	2	2	1	Yes	Unspecified	3 Private Wards.
Abingdon Cottage Hospital	The Warren, Abingdon, Berks.	Cottage	7	7	4 & 4 cots	Yes	None	2 Private Ward beds 2 extra female beds in Semi-Private Ward.
Wallingford and District Hospital	Wallingford Berks.	Voluntary General	7	7	2	Yes	Unspecified	2 Private Wards.

PARTICULARS OF ACCOMMODATION AND STATISTICS relating to Occupation and Staffing of the
Public Assistance Institutions in the County in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1938.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Average number of beds provided (other than casuals) for :—</i>				<i>Percentage of beds occupied to beds provided</i>	<i>No. of inmates in infirmary or sick wards expressed as a percentage of total inmate days</i>	<i>Average nightly number of casuals</i>	<i>Average number of nursing staff (including Matron)</i>	<i>Average number of resident staff per 10 beds occupied</i>	<i>Average number of resident and non-resident staff per 10 beds occupied</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>						
Banbury	118	112	Nil	230	54	51	14	10	1.5	1.7
Chipping Norton	81	79	Nil	160	95	45	16	9	.93	1.4
Henley	79	86	9	174	67	43	Nil	7	1.3	1.8
Woodstock	81	84	15	180	76.1	42.3	Nil	9	1.1	1.2

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Motor ambulances for accident and non-infectious cases are maintained at Oxford, Banbury, Witney, Woodstock, Watlington, Bicester, Henley-on-Thames and Chipping Norton by the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and at Oxford by the City of Oxford Authority who grant facilities wherever possible.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

In no case has the Authority control over Out-patient departments.

(a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Where held</i>
Adderbury	The Institute, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays each month.
Bampton	Women's Institute, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Benson	Parish Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bicester	Congregational Church Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Bicester R.A.F. Statn.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Burford	Church Room, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Charlbury	Wesleyan Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Chipping Norton	Baptist Chapel, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chinnor	Women's Institute, 1st and 3rd Fridays.
Deddington	British Legion Club, 1st Wednesday.
Dorchester	The Mission Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Eynsham	Primary School, Baptist Chapel, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Filkins	Church Room, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Goring-on-Thames	Workmen's Club Room, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Great Milton	Neighbour's Hall, 3rd Tuesday (2 p.m.)
Headington	29 Delbush Avenue, Wednesdays.
Henley	The Hall, Congregational Church, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
Kidlington	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Kidmore End	Memorial Hall, 3rd Thursday (2 p.m.)
Kirtlington	Budgett Hall, 1st Thursday.
Littlemore	Isolation Block, The Hospital, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Long Handborough	Recreation Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Marston	Every Thursday (City of Oxford).
Milton-u-Wychwood	Baptist Schoolroom, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Stoke Row	Village Hall, 1st Thursday (2 p.m.).
Thame	Church Hall, 1st and 3rd Fridays.
Watlington	War Memorial Hall, 1st Thursday.
Wheatley	The Merry Bells, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Witney	Y.M.C.A. Hut, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Woodstock	Town Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

(b) SCHOOL CLINICS.

These clinics are held at Witney, Charlbury, Kidlington and Chipping Norton, in premises specially arranged for this purpose.

(c) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

These clinics are held in connection with the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital at the following places in the county.

Henley—War Memorial Hospital, fortnightly on Tuesday at 2 p.m.
 Banbury—The Hut, Horton Infirmary, every Thursday at 1 p.m.
 Witney—Marlborough Lane, Witney, alternate Thursdays at 2 p.m.
 Oxford—Radcliffe Infirmary, every Monday and Wednesday at 11 a.m.
 Wallingford—District Hospital, alternate Thursdays at 2.30 p.m.
 Chipping Norton—War Memorial Hospital, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 10.30 p.m.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

Oxford—Radcliffe Infirmary, 3rd Friday at 11 a.m.

Banbury—Horton Hospital, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month at 1 p.m.

Witney—Marlborough Yard, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month at 1 p.m.

Chipping Norton—39 West Street, 2nd Wednesday in the month at 1 p.m.

Henley—Harpsden Lane, 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month at 12.30 p.m.

Bicester—Evans' Yard, 1st Friday in the month at 11.30 a.m.

(e) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS (under control of Radcliffe Infirmary).

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford—Males, Wednesday at 6 p.m. and Saturday at 3 p.m. ; Females and children, Monday at 6 p.m. and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Days and hours for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhoea during the intervals between the Clinics—Males, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8 p.m. ; Females, daily by arrangement.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.

No case of the disease occurred during the year.

Scarlet fever.

The number of cases notified was 119 as compared with 146 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

This disease was prevalent during the year, 57 cases being notified as compared with 60 in 1937. There were seven deaths from diphtheria.

Enteric fever.

There were 3 cases of this disease notified during the year. No deaths occurred.

Pneumonia (all forms).

92 cases of pneumonia were notified during the year.

Erysipelas.

34 cases were notified.

Measles.

In no district in the County is this disease notifiable. Two deaths were registered during the year as compared with 12 in 1937.

Whooping cough.

Two deaths, both in children under 1 year of age, were registered.

Diarrhoea.

Two deaths were registered in infants under 2 years of age.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

6 cases were notified during 1938.

<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Treated at home</i>	<i>Treated in hospital</i>	<i>Vision unimpaired</i>	<i>Vision impaired</i>	<i>Total blindness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
6	6	0	6	0	0	0

Puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of Cases notified during the year</i>	<i>No. of Cases visited by Officers of Council</i>	<i>No. of Cases removed to Hospital</i>
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	12	7

There were 2 deaths from puerperal sepsis.

During the year the number of schools closed for infectious diseases were :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3 schools.
Influenza	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2 schools.
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1 school.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5 schools.
Mumps	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	3 schools.
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	9 schools.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The general sanitary administration of the County is carried out by the Local Sanitary Authorities and full details of this work will be found in the reports of the District Medical Officers.

The West Oxfordshire Combined Sanitary District comprises the Boroughs of Woodstock and Chipping Norton, Urban District of Witney and the Rural Districts of Chipping Norton and Witney. Dr. A. J. Campbell (2 Carey Close, Five Mile Drive, Oxford) is the Medical Officer (whole time) of the Combined District, and temporarily of the Borough of Banbury and the Rural District of Banbury.

The South Oxfordshire Combined Sanitary District comprises the Borough of Henley, the Urban Districts of Bicester and Thame, and the Ploughley, Bullingdon and Henley Rural Districts.

Dr. W. H. Hill (1 and 3 George Street, Oxford) is the Medical Officer (whole-time) of this Combined District.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1929 (Sec. 57).

Under this section the County Council has made a grant towards the cost of provision of a sewage disposal scheme.

Since the Regulations made by the Council in August 1933 in connection with contributions under this Section, the following annual contributions have already been approved.

Water Supply.

SCHEME FOR THE PARISHES OF ASTON ROWANT, CROWELL, CHINNOR,
LEWKNOR, SYDENHAM AND TETSWORTH.

The estimated total cost of the scheme amounted to £27,811 and the annual cost amounted to £2,315. After allowing for charges to

be made to consumers and a special rate of 1/- in the £ on the areas to be served a balance of £1,003 was left. The application by the Local Sanitary Authority for a grant was refused.

Sewage Disposal.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME FOR THE PARISH OF GORING.

The estimated capital cost of the new scheme amounted to £37,373, and the estimated annual cost amounted to £2,683. There appeared to be a grave risk of contamination of the water supply if the sewage disposal scheme was not carried out. The County Council made a grant of £350 per annum towards the expenditure.

		<i>Annual contribution approved.</i>
		£
1934		
February	Water supply scheme for the parishes of Begbroke, Water Eaton, Kidlington and Yarnton in the Ploughley Rural District ...	97
„	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Marston in the Bullingdon Rural District	125
November	Water supply scheme for the parishes of Brize Norton, Crawley, Curbridge, North Leigh, Southleigh, Bampton, Shilton, Ramsden, Hanborough, Minster Lovell, Blackbourton, Lew and Hailey in the Witney Rural District	418
1935		
May	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Deddington in the Banbury Rural District	100
August	Sewage disposal scheme for the Borough of Woodstock	412
„	Water supply scheme for the parish of Arncot in the Ploughley Rural District ...	30
November	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of	
1935 and 1936	Islip in the Ploughley Rural District ...	80
1936		
February	Sewage disposal scheme for the parishes adjoining Caversham in the Henley Rural District	240
August	Water supply scheme for the parish of Hornton in the Banbury Rural District ...	20

		<i>Annual contribution</i>
1936		£
August	Water supply scheme for the parish of Roll-right in the Chipping Norton Rural District	30
„	Water supply scheme for the parish of Kingham in the Chipping Norton Rural District	50
November	Water supply scheme for the parishes of Finstock, Stonesfield, Fawler, and Combe in the Chipping Norton Rural District ...	55
1937		
May	Water supply scheme for the parishes of Steeple Barton and Westcot Barton in the Chipping Norton Rural District	65
1938		
February	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Kidlington and Gosford and Water Eaton in the Ploughley Rural District (in substitution for £250 approved in May 1936)	1500
„	Sewage disposal scheme for the parish of Launton in the Ploughley Rural District	100

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

A report was received from the owner of an estate that a stream, known as the River Glyme, passing through the estate and near to the residence, was being polluted by the “washings” from the roads. Inspection revealed that a stretch of water about 400 yards in length contained hundreds of dead fish, but the species killed were almost entirely confined to pike and perch. Roach were found untouched.

Samples of water from the river were taken (1) Below the point of pollution ; (2) above the point of pollution ; and (3) a point, some distance up the river, where surface washings from the roads first entered the river.

The result of the analyses were as follows :—

(1) Below point of pollution.

26th August, 1938.

Ref. M.3618.

Analysis of a sample of River water. Received 18.8.38.

From Oxfordshire County Council, County Surveyor's Dept.

Below point of pollution. No. 1.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	Bright : slight deposit of vegetable and mineral debris with diatoms, desmids and protozoa.
------------	--------	---

Colour	...	...	...	...	Very slight yellow.
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil. Reaction pH : Neutral : 7.6
Suspended Matter, Total				...	1.2. Electric Conductivity at 20° C
					375
„	„	...	Volatile	...	0.5. Total Solids : 25.
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.4. Phenols : Absent.
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Minute Trace. Iron : 0.015. Other
					metals : Absent.
Nitrogene in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.06. Thiocyanates : Absent.
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0056.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0104.
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 80°F.					0.095.
Impurity Figure	...	...	...	...	1.0.
Biological Oxygen Demand (1 : 1)					0.07.
Oxygen in solution when received					0.785.

Report. This is a fairly clean stream water, containing normal microscopic life. It is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution and no metals apart from a minute trace of iron.

No phenols or other substances injurious to fish life were found, and this sample is better than that labelled 'No. 2 above point of pollution'.

Above point of plolution. No. 2.

26th August, 1938.

Ref. M.3617.

Analysis of a sample of River water. Received 18.8.38.

From Oxfordshire County Council. County Surveyor's Department.

River Glyme. No. 2. Above point of pollution.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	...	...	...	...	Bright ; deposit of vegetable and mineral debris, with diatoms, desmids and protozoa.
Colour	...	...	...	...	Slight yellow.
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil. Reaction pH: Neutral: 7.6.
Suspended Matter, Total				...	2.2. Electric Conductivity at 20°C.
					430.
„	„	...	Volatile	...	0.8. Total Solids : 29.
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1.4. Phenols : Absent.
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	Minute trace. Iron : 0.04.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.06. Other metals : Absent.
					Thiocyanates : Absent.
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0012.
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0128.

Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 80°F.	0.155.
„ „ 3 mins. at 80°F.	—
Impurity Figure	1.4.
Biological Oxygen Demand (1 : 1)	0.13.
Oxygen in solution when received	0.35

Report. This is a fairly clean stream water, containing normal microscopic life. It is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no metals apart from a trace of iron, and no phenols, oils and other substances injurious to fish life were found.

The oxygenation of this sample was low, but this may be due to the fact that it had been kept in the bottle 6 days before examination.

26th August, 1938.

Ref. M.3619.

Analysis of a sample of Effluent. Received 18.8.38.

From Oxfordshire County Council. County Surveyor's Dept.

No. 3. Effluent.

Results Expressed in parts per 100,000.

Appearance	... ..	Bright ; very slight deposit of vegetable and mineral debris, and many protozoa.
Colour	... ..	Very faint yellow.
Odour	... ..	Nil. Reaction pH : Neutral : 7.9.
Suspended Matter, Total	...	Under 1.0. Electric Conductivity at 20°C.: 475.
„ „ Volatile	...	Under 1.0. Total Solids : 32.
Chlorine	... ..	1.1. Phenols : Absent.
Nitrites	... ..	Absent. Thiocyanates : Absent.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	... ..	0.06. Iron : 0.010.
Free Ammonia	... ..	0.0032. Other metals : Absent.
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.0052.
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours at 80°F.	0.080.	
Impurity Figure	... ..	0.66.
Biological Oxygen Demand (1 : 1)	0.02.	
Oxygen in solution when received	0.81.	

Report. This is clean surface water, containing less organic matter than the river water samples. It is neutral in reaction, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, no metals apart from a negligible trace of iron, and no tarry, phenoloid or oily substances injurious to fish life were found.

SCHOOLS.

The following Table shows the Schools in which improvements were made during the year :—

Barton, Steeple—Connecting main water supply to School and House. New basins and drainage to existing system.

Dunstew—Connecting water supply to School. New basins and drainage to existing system.

Enstone—Installing electricity in School and House. Improvements to central heating in School.

Eynsham Senior—Improvements to Offices, rebuilding, providing separate water closets. New basins.

Milton-u-Wychwood—Connecting main water supply to School and House. New basins and connect to drainage system.

Bampton Cookery Centre—New sink and water supply to same.

Playgrounds at the following schools—Burford, Charlbury Senior, Claydon, Hornton, Mongewell, South Stoke and Woodcote.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT 1926 and 1931.

The table on page 33 shows the progress of work under these Acts up to 31st March 1939.

Progress of Scheme approved by Minister of Health under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts,
1926—1938—Position at 31st March, 1939.

I Purpose for which assistance required	Number of dwellings in respect of which applications for (1) grants or (2) loans have been—				Assistance promised by the Council		Assistance given by the Council		Number of dwellings	
	2 Made to the Council	3 Refused by the Council	4 With- drawn by the appli- cants (a)	5 Total amounts (1) grants or (2) loans promised (b)	6 Number of dwellings concerned (b)	7 Total amounts of (1) grants paid or (2) loans advanced	8 Number of dwellings concerned	9 On which work has been finished	10 On which work has been com- menced but not finished	
1. Assistance by way of Grants by the Council.										
(i) Conversion of buildings not previously used as dwellings into dwellings	37	9	8	£ 2000	20	£ 1800	18	18	2	
(ii) Improvement of existing dwellings	640	132	62	40,933	446	37,454	406	406	40	
(iii) Total	677	141	70	£42,933	466	£39,254	424	424	42	
2. Assistance by way of Loans by the Council.										
(i) Conversion of buildings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(ii) Improvement of dwellings ...	54	12	15	1,965	27	1,965	27	27	Nil	
(iii) Total	54	12	15	£1,965	27	£1,965	27	27	—	

(a) Column 4.—Including dwellings in respect of which the assistance promised by the Council has been refused by the applicant. Details relating to these dwellings are not included in columns 5 and 6.

(b) Columns 5 and 6.—The Entries in these columns relate only to dwellings in respect of which certificates have been issued under Rule 2 of the Schedule to the Act.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples for the year January—December 1938.

367 samples were procured during the year, 171 of which were submitted to the Public Analysts. The Articles sampled were as follows :

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Sampled</i>	<i>No. sent to Analyst</i>	<i>No. unsatisfactory</i>
Bacon (Home cured)	1	1	—
Beef Suet (Shredded)	1	1	—
Beef Suet and Rice Flour	1	1	—
Bread	2	2	—
Butter	8	8	—
Candied Peel	2	2	—
Cheese	4	4	—
Cinnamon	1	1	—
Cocoa	2	2	—
Coffee	1	1	—
Cream	9	9	—
Custard Powder	1	1	—
Essence of Strawberry	1	1	—
„ of Vanilla	1	1	—
„ of Ginger Wine	1	1	—
Flour (Self raising)	5	5	—
Ginger (Ground)	1	1	—
Jam	5	5	2
Jelly	2	2	—
Lard	4	4	—
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	1	—
Lentils	2	2	—
Milk	222	41	13
„ Skimmed	2	1	1
„ Condensed	4	4	—
Margarine	6	6	—
Paste (Ham and Tongue, Shrimp)	2	2	—
Pepper (Cayenne)	1	1	—
„ (Ground)	6	6	—
Rice (Flaked)	4	4	—
Sago	1	1	—
Sauce	1	1	—
Sausages	7	7	1
„ (Meat)	1	1	—
Spice (Mixed)	1	1	—
Spirits (Whisky)	14	1	—
„ (Brandy)	1	—	—
Sugar (Demarara)	4	4	1

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Sampled</i>	<i>No. sent to Analyst</i>	<i>No. unsatisfactory</i>
Strawberries (Preserved) ...	1	1	—
Sweets	3	3	—
Tapioca	1	1	—
Tea	1	1	—
Vinegar	2	2	1
Wine (Ginger)	1	1	—
<i>Drugs</i>			
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—
Cascara Sagrada (Liquid) ...	1	1	—
Castor Oil	2	2	—
Citric Acid	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	—
Glycerine	1	1	—
Paraffin (Medicinal)	4	4	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	4	4	2
Tartaric Acid	1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	2	2	—
Quinine (Ammoniated Tincture)	1	1	—
	<hr/> 367 <hr/>	<hr/> 171 <hr/>	<hr/> 21 <hr/>

OBSERVATIONS.

Almond (Ground).

The samples were genuine, free from rancidity and from starchy admixture, and contained the parts as under :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Moisture</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Acidity as Oleric Acid</i>
38	4.11%	54.69%	4.03%
39	4.29%	60.04%	3.09%

Butter

Six samples of butter were genuine, the seventh, which was submitted by the proprietor of a local butter factory for verification of the water content, contained an excess of 10% of water. The samples contained the percentage of water of 14.5 ; 13.5 ; 14.9 ; 14.9 ; 14.9 ; 14.4 ; and 17.6 respectively. (Butter should not contain more than 16 per cent of water.)

Candied Peel.

The samples were genuine and free from chemical preservatives.

Cheese.

The samples were of genuine wholemilk cheese and contained parts as under :

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Fat on Dry Matter</i>
8	30.92%	36.45%	52.80%
17	22.31%	42.88%	55.19%
31	36.32%	30.31%	47.60%
53	33.32%	37.04%	55.60%

Cocoa.

The samples were genuine and free from arsenical contamination, and were considered to be good samples. They contained parts as under :

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Moisture</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Mineral Matter (Ash)</i>
41	3.08%	21.29%	6.89%
60	7.43%	26.03%	—

Cream Tinned.

The sample of tinned cream (No. 32), was genuine and contained Water, 71.61 per cent; Fat, 21.30 per cent; and Solids-not-fat, 7.09 per cent.

Custard Powder.

The sample was a product of maize, starch coloured with a non-prohibited dye, and was free from arsenical contamination.

Flour, Self Raising

These were samples of genuine wheat flour, free from alum, per-sulphates and sulphurous acid. They contained an acid phosphate baking powder which was free from arsenical contamination.

Lard.

The samples of lard were free from rancidity and from foreign fats.

Margarine.

The samples were genuine and contained parts as under :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Butterfat</i>
	%	%
2	13.4	1.4
6	14.6	—
12	15.6	2.5
16	14.2	7.8
52	15.6	2.5
55	15.5	—

Margarine must not contain more than 16 per cent of water and not more than 10 per cent of butterfat.

Milk, Condensed (Machine-Skimmed—sweetened).

The samples were genuine and complied with the Condensed Milk Regulations, and contained the equivalent of 1.48 and 1.49 pints of skimmed milk with sugar added. They contained parts as under:—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Added Sugar</i>	<i>Solids-not-fat</i>
	%	%
34	42.24	27.80
59	45.03	27.84

Paste (Salmon and Shrimp).

This sample was genuine and free from chemical preservatives, and contained 68.42 per cent of water.

Pepper.

The samples were genuine and free from excess husk and from sandy matter.

Rice.

The samples of rice were free from facing of talc.

The following are the details of the unsatisfactory samples :—

Milk.

1. Informal sample purchased at a dairy contained 7.53% Solids-not-Fat (11.4% of added water—20% added water by the “freezing point test”). Two further samples taken from customers supplied by this dairy, (1) Skimmed Milk contained 8% added water; (2) Milk contained 8.34% Solids-not-Fat (1.9% added water). Appeal to cow samples were taken and were up to standard. The owner had placed his dairy business in the hands of an agent as he was shortly leaving for India. The agent interviewed the Clerk of the County Council and undertook that the milk would not be retailed in future.

2. Fat 2.5% (deficiency 16.6%). Appeal to cow samples were taken and were up to standard. The third portion was broken in transit. As legal proceedings cannot be instituted without the third portion the vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

3. Fat 2.55%. (Deficiency 15%.) Appeal to cow samples were taken and contained 2.67% of fat. No action was taken. The vendor was referred to the County Agricultural Organiser for advice.

4. Fat 2.51%. (Deficiency 16.3%.) Appeal to cow samples were taken and contained 2.2% of fat. No action was taken. The vendor was referred to the County Agricultural Organiser for advice.

5. Fat 2.22%. (Deficiency 26%.) Appeal to cow samples were taken and were above standard. The vendor was fined 10s. and £3 3s. costs.

6. Fat 2.73%. (Deficiency 9%.) Sample taken on delivery contained 2.66% of fat (11.3% deficiency). Appeal to cow sample was taken and proved satisfactory. The strippings were apparently not put with the

bulk of the milk. The producer was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

7. Fat 2.77%. (Deficiency 7.6%.) Another sample taken the same day contained 3.2% of fat. The vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

8. Fat 2.6%. (Deficiency 13.3%.) Appeal to cow samples were taken and were up to standard. The vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

9. Fat 1.98%. (Deficiency 34%.) Appeal to cow samples were taken and were up to standard. The vendor had a very small retail trade and failed to mix the milk. The vendor was interviewed and cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

10. Added water 10.5%. Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on the payment of £1 5s. costs.

11. Fat 2.46%. (Deficiency 18%.) "On delivery" samples contained 2.43% and 2.91% of fat respectively. Difficulties experienced by producer in obtaining milk up to standard. No further action was taken.

Drugs.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre. Deficiency of 47.2% of Ethyl Nitrite. Nitrite. Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on the payment of £1 5s. costs.

Demarara Sugar.

Small amount of tin present in this sample. The vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council. Two other samples contained traces of tin salt.

Jam.

Contained only 66.8% of soluble solids. A deficiency of 1.7% from the standard fixed by the Jam Manufacturers Federation in conjunction with the Society of Public Analysts. The Wholesalers undertook to inform the Manufacturers. No further action was deemed necessary.

Sausage.

Slight excess of preservative. Two further samples were taken and contained less than the maximum amount of preservative allowed by the Regulations. No further action was taken. Remainder were genuine and free from chemical preservatives.

Vinegar.

Deficiency of 12.7% of Acetic Acid. The vendor was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

Whisky.

Informal sample contained 15.03% excess water. Insufficient whisky left in bottle to obtain a formal sample. No action was taken against the seller.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS 1929.

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) <i>Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative</i>	(b) <i>Number in which pre- servative was reported to be present and percentage of preserva- tive found in each sample</i>
Milk	12	None
Cream	None	None

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1915.

Section 4 (1) under the above act states :—

“ If the Medical Officer of Health of any local authority has reason to suspect that tuberculosis is caused, or is likely to be caused by the consumption of any milk which is being exposed or kept for sale within the area of the local authority he shall endeavour to ascertain the source or sources of supply and on ascertaining the facts, shall forthwith give notice of them to the Medical Officer of Health of the County or County Borough in which the cows from which the milk is obtained are kept, whether the dairy where they are kept is within or without the area of the local authority unless the local authority are themselves the Council of that County or County Borough.”

Section 4 (2) :—

“ On receipt of such notice it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of the County or County Borough to cause the cattle in the dairy to be inspected, and to make such other investigations as may be necessary.”

From January 1st 1938 until December 31st 1938, 13 cases have been reported.

Case No. 1.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of Health for Middlesex County Council.

This herd consisted of 35 milch cows and 4 dry cows.

Six bulk and two single samples were taken, all of which proved negative after biological examination with the exception of one single sample. This cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 2.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of the London County Council.

Number of milch cows in herd was 39 and number of dry cows 5. One single and six bulk samples were taken. All proved negative to the presence of tubercle bacilli with the exception of one bulk sample. This contained the milk from six cows ; single samples were therefore taken from each of these cows and one proved positive after biological examination. The cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 3.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of Health for Middlesex County Council.

This herd consisted of 90 milch cows and 17 dry cows. Three single and 19 bulk samples were taken, all of which proved negative to the presence of tubercle bacilli after biological examination, with the exception of one single sample. The cow giving tubercular milk was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 4.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector for Oxford City.

This herd consisted of 70 milch cows and 4 dry cows. Eight bulk samples were taken, one of which was returned positive to the presence of tubercle bacilli after biological examination. This sample contained the milk from ten cows. Single samples were therefore taken from each of these cows and one sample was returned positive after biological examination. The cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 5.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of Health for the London County Council.

This investigation coincided with the quarterly inspection when three animals were excepted. A control sample of the remaining animals proved negative to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Case No. 6.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector for Oxford City.

One single and five bulk samples were taken and all proved negative with the exception of one bulk sample. A suspected animal from the positive sample group was taken under the Tuberculosis Order and a control sample then proved negative.

Case No. 7.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of the Bucks County Council.

Six bulk samples were taken. One sample proved positive but after a suspected animal had been slaughtered a control sample proved negative.

Case No. 8.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Oxford City.

Six samples were taken from this herd all of which proved negative.

Case No. 9.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector for Oxford City.

Four bulk samples were taken, one of which proved positive to the presence of tubercle bacilli. An animal from this sample had been slaughtered in the interval and a control sample which was then taken of the positive group proved negative.

Case No. 10.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector for Oxford City.

One single sample and two bulk samples were taken. The single sample proved positive and the animal was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order.

Case No. 11.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of the London County Council.

Two bulk samples were taken both of which were returned negative to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Case No. 12.

Notification received from the Medical Officer of Health for the London County Council.

Four bulk samples were taken, one of which proved positive to the presence of tubercle bacilli. A suspected animal from the positive group was taken under the Tuberculosis Order and a control sample which was then taken proved negative.

Case No. 13.

Notification received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector for Oxford City.

Three single samples and six bulk samples were taken all of which proved negative to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER 1936.

The number of licences granted by the County Council and in force at the end of the year was :—

(1) Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	...	21
(2) Tuberculin Tested	...	...	53
(3) Accredited	...	...	183

(Of the number of accredited licences six were granted licences to bottle at the place of production).

Five Accredited producers were warned that their milk was not complying with the requirements of the above mentioned Order and if further sampling proved unsatisfactory the question of the suspension of their licences would be considered by the Public Health Committee. After further sampling the Public Health Committee recommended suspension for a period of three months in all cases.

The following table relates to the examination of herds by the Ministry of Agriculture under the above mentioned Order.

Accredited Herds.

No. of herd inspections	...	...	...	...	781
No. of cattle inspected	...	...	...	...	23860

Tuberculin Tested Herds.

No. of cattle tested	...	...	...	...	6097
No. of reactors	...	...	...	...	149

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following is the report for the year of the Inspector of Midwives :

The number of midwives notifying their intention to practice during the year was 131. The number of cases of midwifery attended by midwives in the County was 1382.

The following notifications were received from midwives :—

Still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Deaths (Infants 7 ; Mothers 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Laying-out of the dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Contact with infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Artificial feeding of infants advised	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Records of sending for medical help (as under) :—

Pregnancy.

Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Abortion and threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Swelling of legs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Albumen	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

Labour.

Mal-presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Delay in labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Excessive Bleeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Lying In.

Rise in temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Child.

Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infection of Eyes	22
Stillbirth	3
Congenital malformation	4
Other conditions	25

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10 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. 10 midwives were temporarily suspended owing to having been in attendance upon cases of infectious disease.

The Inspector paid 319 visits for routine inspection of midwives to observe their methods of practice and examine appliances and registers. 89 other visits were paid.

MIDWIFERY.

Fees earned by the County Council Midwife at Henley-on-Thames amounted during the year to £86 2s. 4d. Her services are given without charge to persons unable to afford payment of the fees. Fees amounting to £819 3s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners called in to assist midwives in emergency. Contributions from patients, amounting to £91 19s. 5d. were collected towards the cost. Hospital provision for maternity is made by the Radcliffe Infirmary at their hospital in Walton Street, Oxford. For the north of the County accommodation is available at the Warwickshire County Council Maternity Hospital at Leamington; and for the South of the County at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading. Arrangements have also been made with local hospitals to accept cases in emergency.

The Council contributed £750 per annum towards the cost of treatment at the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.

Home Helps were provided on five occasions.

DOMICILIARY ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SCHEME.

Three examinations are made, one early in pregnancy and the other at the 7th or 8th month, and the third six weeks after the date of confinement. Any case requiring Consultant opinion or Hospital treatment is referred to the County Medical Officer and arrangements made accordingly. The fees paid to medical practitioners are five shillings for each examination whether made at the patient's home or in the doctor's surgery.

A fee of half a crown is also paid for a copy of the report on an ante-natal or post-natal examination of an insured woman.

During the year 689 women were examined under this scheme. Consultants were provided for two difficult cases. Payment for dental extractions was made in one case when, as a result of ante-natal examination, the medical practitioner considered such treatment advisable.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

I have to record that the number of maternal deaths during the year was 3 as compared with 5 in the previous year.

The rate per 1000 live births is 1.37 as compared with 2.45 for 1937. The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 3.08.

All 3 deaths of mothers were carefully inquired into during the year. The services of a consultant in cases of difficult labour are available, and his services were made use of in 6 cases. 21 sterilized maternity outfits were provided for women where in the opinion of the Health Visitor or midwife in attendance such provision was desirable.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council is the Local Supervisory Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act 1927. There were 8 homes on the register at the end of the year of which 7 were Maternity Homes.

Year 1938.

Number of applications for registration (withdrawn)	...	1
Number of Homes registered	... ..	nil
Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration		nil
Number of appeals against such orders	... ..	nil
Number of applications for exemptions from registration		nil
Number of cases in which exemption has been granted	...	nil

No application has been made to the County Council by a County District Council for the delegation of powers.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now 29 centres in the county, one new one being opened during the year at Headington. County mothers still attend Marston. A complete report of the work done at the centres is appended on page 46 and from this it will be seen that 607 meetings were held during the year and that the following attendances were made—

Infants under 1 year	...	...	10057
Infants 1—5 years	...	...	9989
			<hr/>
Total			20046
			<hr/>

whilst the number of infants attending for the first time was—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	813
1—5 years	...	...	...	276
				<hr/>
				1089
				<hr/>

Seventy-three lectures and films were given on Mothercraft and other subjects.

Hospital treatment continues to be provided under the County Infant Welfare Scheme. 17 children were treated at Burford Cottage Hospital at a cost of £33 1s. 6d. 16 children received in-patient treatment at the Wingfield-Morris Hospital at a cost of £360 15s. 0d. 2 children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were treated at the Oxford Eye Hospital. 24 children under five years of age were examined by an Ophthalmic Surgeon and glasses were provided.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Name of Centre	No. of Meet-ings	Attendances		No. of Infants attending for the first time		Doctor present	Lecture given
		under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.		
Adderbury	21	273	410	13	13	21	—
Bampton	21	242	323	27	11	21	1
Benson	21	224	225	30	2	21	—
Bicester	20	475	509	45	1	20	—
Bicester R.A.F.	18	116	206	9	10	15	—
Burford	22	265	189	29	10	22	1
Charlbury	22	439	409	34	20	22	22
Chinnor	22	208	268	21	2	22	—
Chipping Norton	21	259	270	32	2	20	4
Deddington	11	177	167	21	7	11	—
Dorchester	20	282	323	25	5	20	—
Eynsham	23	379	568	40	31	23	—
Filkins	21	130	195	18	6	20	—
Goring	22	205	470	28	7	21	—
Great Milton	10	106	157	14	4	10	—
Hanborough	21	253	429	24	4	21	—
Henley	22	523	533	44	12	22	10
Kidlington	21	393	578	105	97	21	—
Kidmore End	11	119	155	23	5	11	1
Kirtlington	10	87	138	15	8	11	1
Littlemore	20	339	235	48	7	17	—
Milton-u-Wychwood	21	292	300	32	6	21	21
Stoke Row	11	141	128	22	3	11	1
Thame	21	334	283	32	4	21	—
Watlington	11	120	150	16	1	11	11
Wheatley	16	208	179	23	3	16	—
Witney	22	503	856	45	9	22	—
Woodstock	21	587	637	51	11	18	—
Bury Knowle	70	1529	522	41	5	51	—
Marston	14	59	77	6	—	12	—
	607	10057	9989	813	276	575	73

Health Visitors.

There are now fourteen health visitors. The health visitors are whole-time officers of the County Council and the majority have been in the service of the Council for many years. Their experience is invaluable.

Among their many duties may be mentioned those of School Nursing, Tuberculosis Visiting, visiting under the Mental Deficiency Acts, visiting and distribution of relief under the Blind Persons Act, Infant-life Protection visiting, and visiting of children under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes.

The following visits were paid by Health Visitors in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—

Visits to expectant mothers	716
Visits to children under 1 year	17,800
Visits to children between 1—5 years	17,676

Supply of Milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act.

Milk is provided under the Council's Scheme to infants under one year and to nursing and expectant mothers where investigation by Health Visitors has proved the need of such provision. Cases in need of

assistance are brought to the notice of the department through Clinics, doctors, private persons to a limited extent, and in the vast majority of cases, as a result of routine visits to infants by the Health Visitors. Arrangements are made for all milk supplied to be either T.T. or Pasteurised whenever this is possible. This service is recognized as of great value. During the year £569 17s. 1d. was spent on allowances of milk. 172 babies and 129 mothers were supplied with milk and of these 154 had Tuberculin tested milk.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Infant Life Protection.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 92. 966 visits to children were paid by the Health Visitors.

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.

The Superintendent Health Visitor acted as guardian *ad litem* in 5 cases. Adoption orders were made in all cases.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

During the year one midwife was compelled to surrender her certificate. Compensation was assessed at £189 1s. 8d.

Eight midwives surrendered their certificates voluntarily. The total amount of compensation paid was £1,304 11s. 5d.

EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

The Public Health Committee of the Council considered a memorandum on the provision of an emergency unit by Professor Chassar Moir, the Nuffield Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology. They came to the conclusion that when serious abnormalities arise, patients should, whenever possible, be transferred to the nearest hospital, but in certain circumstances, for example, sudden and severe hæmorrhage, removal of the patient is attended with very grave risk, and to overcome this difficulty the provision of an emergency unit was suggested.

- (a) The service operates from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Oxford, and is under the guidance of the Professor.
- (b) The service is used for cases where, because of the danger to life, it is impossible to transfer them to hospital.
- (c) The entire cost of equipping, organizing and running the service is defrayed by the Councils of the County and the City of Oxford.

In addition to the amount paid to the Radcliffe Infirmary for running expenses, a special fee is payable to the Obstetrician for each call on his services.

TUBERCULOSIS.

(Report by DR. N. J. ENGLAND.)

Vital Statistics. The incidence of tuberculosis as shown by notifications and deaths is demonstrated in the following table :—

<i>New Cases</i>					<i>Deaths</i>				
<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		
		<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>
		M.	F.	M.			M.	F.	M.
0—		—	—	—	0—		—	—	—
1—		2	—	5	1—		—	—	—
5—		1	1	8	2—		—	—	1
10—		1	2	3	5—		—	—	1
15—		6	3	—	15—		4	4	—
20—		7	6	2					
25—		21	9	3	25—		8	2	—
35—		12	3	1	35—		2	1	—
45—		9	11	—	45—		10	3	—
55—		3	—	—	55—		4	2	—
65—		1	—	—	65—		1	1	—
					75—		—	—	—
		—	—	—			—	—	—
Totals		63	35	22			29	13	2
		—	—	—			—	—	—

There is a rise in the number of notifications of pulmonary disease—98 as compared with 87 in 1938 ; non-pulmonary cases total 47 as compared with 33 in 1938. The latter rise is probably due to improved notification, the result of the Bovine tuberculosis survey being carried out.

The death rates and comparisons are, per 100,000 living :—

		1937	1938	<i>England and Wales</i>
				1938
Pulmonary	...	29	31	53
Non-pulmonary	...	10	6	10
Combined	...	38	37	63.5

Five of a total of fifty deaths, a ratio of one in ten, died un-notified. Three of these were cases of meningitis. Of the total number of cases notified during the year eight died within one month of notification and seven other pulmonary cases died within six months of notification.

The following table shows the number of deaths and rates per 100,000 living in the County since 1911 :—

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>All forms</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per</i> 100,000	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per</i> 100,000
1911	111	81	136	99
1912	103	75	130	94
1913	97	70	126	91
1914	104	75	130	93
1915	113	89	141	117
1916	112	92	150	123
1917	168	144	195	168
1918	142	119	162	135
1919	105	84	137	109
1920	90	69	107	82
1921	99	75	121	92
1922	97	73	113	85
1923	89	66	108	81
1924	86	64	107	79
1925	72	53	96	71
1926	82	61	95	70
1927	99	72	118	86
1928	67	48	85	62
1929	91	70	107	83
1930	73	57	94	74
1931	61	47	74	57
1932	64	49	71	54
1933	63	48	77	58
1934	54	41	66	50
1935	54	41	70	53
1936	56	42	72	54
1937	38	28	51	38
1938	42	31.1	50	37

Ten year period average—

1911-20	114	89	142	111
1921-30	85	64	104	78

It will be seen that the low death rate recorded in 1937 has been maintained. The significance of the rise in the notifications, however, must not be forgotten.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations relate to tuberculous employees engaged in the milk trade. No action was found necessary during the year.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172.

It was not found necessary to apply for an Order for the compulsory removal of a patient during 1938.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Where it was thought that human disease was likely to have arisen from an infected milk supply, the Veterinary Officer to the Ministry of Agriculture was asked to furnish his report.

Ten cases were referred during the year. In five a recent history of tuberculosis in the herd was obtained. In no case was a cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis at the time of examination and milk samples taken did not demonstrate the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Combining these results with those obtained since 1936, presumptive evidence of bovine infection has been found in eleven out of twenty-nine cases. The clinical types of disease noted have been one of tuberculous peritonitis, six of cervical adenitis, three meningitis and one tuberculosis of the hip. In seven of these cases a bad farm history of tuberculosis was obtained.

Bovine Tuberculosis Survey outlined in the report for 1937 has been continued and has been found to assist the ascertainment of Non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases are as yet too small for a statistical report.

Dispensary Service.

The steady increase in patients referred by general practitioners for diagnosis, continues and is demonstrated by the subsequent table.

	<i>No. of new T.B. cases</i>	<i>TOTAL suspect cases seen excluding contacts</i>	<i>T.B. cases as % of total suspect cases</i>	<i>% increase in cases seen over 1934</i>
1934	110	231	48%	—
1935	97	249	39%	7%
1936	96	307	31%	31%
1937	78	294	26%	27%
1938	88	343	25.6%	48%

Seven dispensaries are maintained by the County Council; the dispensary at Wallingford has been abandoned as the attendances were too small to justify its continuance. Two dispensaries are held at general hospitals, the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Horton Hospital, Banbury. These two sessions have become increasingly popular and arrangements are being made for extending the facilities.

Five dispensaries are held in private premises converted for use and

considerable difficulties are experienced in consequence. Properties are not maintained in good repair owing to the small rentals paid. High rentals are not justified as at the maximum premises are not used more than twenty-six days in the year. Interior repairs and decorations are likewise neglected. The premises are damp and cold in the winter months as heating is only provided on the days the sessions are held.

There is no justification for the installation of costly diagnostic apparatus such as X-ray plants etc, as the number of patients attending and the infrequent sessions make the cost prohibitive. Thus this type of dispensary provides only a roof to shelter the doctor and patient when they meet at infrequent intervals—a most unsatisfactory arrangement for both.

In comparison are the dispensaries held at hospitals—proper accommodation for patients and doctor and according to the hospital facilities diagnostic aids such as X-ray, laboratories, consultation with other doctors. It is sincerely hoped that it will not be long before the majority of dispensaries in the county are held in hospital out-patient departments. It is a certainty that if this can be accomplished a material improvement in the standard of service will result.

Institutional Treatment.

Hospitals providing treatment for tuberculosis within the County are the Osler Pavilion, Horton General Hospital, Peppard Sanatorium, and the Wingfield Morris Hospital for orthopaedic cases.

The following outline indicates the way in which the beds are utilized.

(a) *Observation.* Horton, Osler and Radcliffe. If special methods of investigation are not required, the Horton Hospital is utilized, otherwise patients are sent to the Osler Pavilion. If other methods of diagnosis are required which involve the co-operation of e.g. an Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, Gynaecologist, etc. patients are sent to the the Radcliffe Infirmary.

(b) *Treatment of Pulmonary cases.* (1) *Early.* Osler Pavilion. Should urgent treatment be required and the Osler Pavioion be full, but a vacancy at Horton exists, the patient would be admitted to the Horton Hosital, treatment commenced and transferred later to the Osler Pavilion by ambulance when a bed became available.

(2) *Moderately advanced cases.* Osler Pavilion.

(3) *Advanced case.* Usually a preliminary period of observation at the Osler Pavilion, then transfer to the Horton Hospital or if it is practicable for the patient to have a shelter at his or her house they may be sent home. The Peppard Sanatorium is utilized if other accommodation is full or if patients living in that neighbourhood express a wish to be sent there.

(c) *Children.* A special block for children is available at the Berks and Bucks Sanatorium, Peppard, and the majority of children are sent

there. Convalescent Orthopaedic cases are sent to the Cold Ash Children's Hospital, Newbury.

(d) *Special Treatment.* Cases requiring thoracic surgery are dealt with at the Radcliffe Infirmary and/or Osler Pavilion by the visiting Thoracic surgeon, Mr. Holmes Sellors.

Young persons with a limited capacity for work, but good expectation of life, are occasionally sent to one of the Village Settlements, Papworth or Preston Hall. It is found that the demand for this provision is very small and very careful selection has to be made.

Occasional cases are found, usually elderly persons, in which spasmodic bronchitis complicates the disease; these patients require prolonged treatment in heated wards and it is found that the Public Assistance Institutions offer the best provision for this class of patient.

Lupus cases are sent to the London Hospital.

Disease involving other organs of the body, e.g. genito-urinary disease etc. usually receive preliminary treatment in the Radcliffe Infirmary, transfer then being made to other institutions as the occasion arises.

Diseases of the bone and joint are dealt with at the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

During the year collapse therapy was provided at the Peppard Sanatorium for one case. At the Osler Pavilion four cases had pneumothorax treatment; four division of adhesions; phrenic section two cases; gold therapy two cases; oleothorax one case and sixteen patients were admitted for observation.

Cases referred to the Radcliffe Infirmary, one had evulsion of the superior laryngeal nerve, one an extra-pleural pneumothorax and two removal of cervical glands.

One patient had pneumothorax treatment at the Horton Hospital, six were admitted for observaton and two patients had operations for removal of cervical glands.

Five patients admitted to the Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic hospital required surgical treatment for the disease. Two other patients were referred to London, one for thoracoplasty at the London Hospital and one to Victoria Park for division of adhesions.

Treatment of Tuberculosis. Return for the Year 1938.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensaries.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL		
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.			Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	39	26	2	2	3	2	9	5	42	28	11	7
(b) *Diagnosis not completed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	5	2
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	74	52	26
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—
(b) *Diagnosis not completed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	1	3
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	89	111	97
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered	...	6	8	—	1	6	4	3	7	12	12	3	8
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	163	163	123
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	148	111	9	5	19	31	32	24	167	142	41	29
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	5	2
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...													
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...													
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...													
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...													
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...													
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...													
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—													
(a) Personal
(b) Other
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)													
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes													
10. Number of:—													
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above...													
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st													
(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).													
Provided by the Council
Provided by Voluntary Bodies
* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.													

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												
Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days		3-6 months		6-12 months.		More than 12 months.		Totals		Grand Totals
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS												
Class { Quiescent	6	1	4	3	1	1	—	—	10	5	3
T.B. { Not quiescent	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	6	1
minus. { Died in Institution	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Class { Quiescent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
T.B. { Not quiescent	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1
plus Group I. { Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class { Quiescent	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	4	—
T.B. { Not quiescent	10	6	4	7	—	—	1	1	16	16	—
plus Group II. { Died in Institution	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Class { Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. { Not quiescent	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
plus Group III. { Died in Institution	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
TOTALS (pulmonary)	...	27	13	3	14	1	6	1	2	47	37	5
89												
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS												
Bones { Quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	4
and { Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Joints { Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Quiescent	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
{ Not quiescent	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Abdominal { Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
{ Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other { Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organs { Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
{ Quiescent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
{ Not quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peripheral glands. { Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		2	3	5	—	—	3	1	1	3	5	9
18												

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire and the City of Oxford continue the Agreement with the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary whereby free treatment is given to all applicants at the Infirmary. The total cost to the Infirmary is divided in respect of out-patients' treatment in proportion to the attendances made by patients from the areas of the three authorities and as regards in-patients' treatment in accordance with the number of days on which beds are occupied by such patients.

An agreement has also been entered into with the Royal Berkshire Hospital for the treatment of Oxfordshire patients.

Each authority pays the cost of the pathological examinations of its own patients.

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary, the dates and time being given in the list of clinics mentioned earlier in this report.

The number of patients under treatment at the beginning of the year was 60, males 31 and females 29.

The number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year was 66, 46 males and 20 females.

The total number treated was 129, 80 males and 49 females.

The number of cases discharged after treatment and observation was 48, 27 males and 21 females.

The total number of attendances made by males was 526 and by females 457.

168 specimens were examined for the presence of gonococci and 79 serum tests for syphilis were made. Eight persons received in-patient treatment amounting to 105 bed-days.

In addition, pathological examinations were made for general practitioners for the detection of gonococci and serum tests for syphilis.

Fares amounting to £38 13s. 1d. were paid to patients attending the clinic, who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, were unable to afford the cost of travelling. The cost of treatment for the year was £579 7s. 9d.

The officer in charge of the Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary, reporting upon the Clinic as a whole, states :—

“ The work of the Clinic has proceeded during 1938 on the lines indicated in my last report. The new drug to which allusion was made has very largely fulfilled our high hopes of its efficacy and several important modifications of this chemical have been submitted by the manufacturers to the Medical Officers of the Clinic for therapeutic use. I am happy to be able to report that the results are most satisfactory : the later drugs are more efficient than their fore-runners and require less careful co-operation from the patient.

On the Pathological side we are being greatly helped by the increased personnel. Tests are now being carried out as a routine which previously could only be made in cases of special difficulty and in consequence we are thus enabled in some, although not in all cases, to come to a definite conclusion much earlier and so to save our patients' time and anxiety.

The record system continues to give great satisfaction and to any patient who fails to attend at the appointed time a letter is written in non-committal terms, so that if it falls into the wrong hands it can do no harm to the patient, asking the reason for the failure to attend and making a new appointment.

The number of new cases shows an increase, *316 compared with 249 for 1937, and the total number of attendances for the year is 6223. The number of persons found not to be infected continues to be high, 81 during 1937, and a large proportion of the patients present themselves voluntarily for examination.

As in previous years the attendance rate is on the whole good but the women are more regular than the men. 56 patients were admitted to the Ward for treatment during the year: the average period of In-Patient treatment was $16\frac{1}{2}$ days."

D. A. ABERNETHY.

* These figures relate to all cases seen, including those from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

BLIND PERSONS ACT 1920 to 1938.

During the year the Council provided for two persons at the London Home for the Aged Blind.

The inspection and the relief of the unemployable blind and also the relief of their dependents continued to be carried out through the Public Health Committee. There were 219 persons on the register at the end of the year. Regular visits are paid by the Council's Health Visitors to approximately 160 of these blind persons, the remainder being of independent means, or in institutions; in a few cases visits are not desired.

Reports are made in each case to the Central Office when there is need for further assistance in the form of money or kind or assistance in the household work. Stamped cards, addressed to the Health Visitor of the District, are left at the houses of blind persons in whose cases there is prospect of urgent relief being required.

Lessons in Braille and Handicrafts have been given to blind people by the Home Teacher working under the Blind Society. 181 lessons were given. The County Council is responsible for the Teacher's salary.

141 persons were relieved during the year. The cost was £3,125.

The Council has approved arrangements whereby the income of blind persons in urban areas is brought up to 17s. 6d. per week, and in rural areas 16s. 6d. per week after deducting rent.

The Health Committee co-operates with the Oxford City and County Blind Society to which body an annual grant of approximately £800 is paid. The Oxford Eye Hospital provides facilities for treatment of diseases and injury of the eye and the Health Committee pays for the in-patient treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum wherever necessary. Close co-operation exists between the Eye Hospital and the Health Committee.

Blind Persons in Oxfordshire.

<i>Age-period</i>				<i>Total Blind.</i>
0- 5	...	...	...	0
5-16	...	...	...	4
16-21	...	...	...	3
21-40	...	...	...	16
40-50	...	...	...	17
50-65	...	...	...	51
65-70	...	...	...	29
70 upwards	...	...	...	98
Unknown	...	...	...	—
				—
				218
				—

Age at which Blindness occurred.

<i>Age-period</i>				<i>Number</i>
0- 5	...	...	...	19
5-10	...	...	...	7
10-20	...	...	...	6
20-30	...	...	...	12
30-40	...	...	...	15
40-50	...	...	...	24
50-60	...	...	...	31
60-70	...	...	...	44
70 upwards	...	...	...	44
Unknown	...	...	...	16
				—
				218
				—

PROPAGANDA.

The County Medical Officer of Health, the Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Health Visitors gave many lectures at Women's Institutes, Welfare Centres and Schools during the year.

VACCINATION.

Work in connection with vaccination is administered through the County Health Department.

The following table shows that in 1937 only 26.5 per cent of the total number of children whose births were registered during the year were vaccinated.

<i>Vaccination</i> <i>District</i>	<i>Births reported</i> <i>during</i> 1937	<i>Successful</i> <i>Vaccinations</i>	<i>Conscientious</i> <i>objections</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>Removals</i>
Banbury North	302	51	223	20
Banbury South	143	24	100	19
Bullington 1	187	61	98	28
Bullington 2	172	72	88	12
Chipping Norton	237	40	179	18
Henley	207	80	109	18
Ploughley	226	55	152	19
Witney	246	64	153	29
	1720	455	1036	163

CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE. MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913 to 1938.

Mental Deficiency Acts Committee.

Council Members :—

Mr. J. H. Morrell (Chairman).
Miss G. M. Ashhurst (Vice-Chairman).
Mr. J. G. Abraham.
Mr. E. A. Bagley.
Mr. O. J. Barley.
Mr. H. Gale.
Mr. G. Turton Green.
Mr. J. W. Harris.
Mr. E. A. Huddleston.
Capt. C. N. Keyser.
Dr. J. P. O'Shea.
Mr. G. A. Plomer.
Lord Saye and Sele.
Mrs. A. Ward.
Mr. G. A. Weller.

Non-Council Members :—

Mrs. J. Clerke Brown.
Mrs. H. Scott.

Staff.

The agreement entered into between the Council and the Oxford City Council for the part-time services of the City's Assistant Mental

Health Visitor was terminated on 31st March 1938, the City having intimated their intention of appointing two whole-time Mental Health Visitors, in which event the Assistant would not be available to the County for part-time.

For some time, owing to the great increase in the work to be done, the need for a whole-time Mental Health Visitor in the County has been apparent. On 1st April, 1938, Miss M. Gordon, M.A., LL.B., was appointed whole-time Mental Health Visitor and Petition Officer. Miss Gordon had worked in the County as part-time Ascertainment Officer since September 1936.

Ascertainment.

The work of ascertainment continues. During the year ended 31st December, 1938, 48 (26 male and 22 female) new cases were ascertained.

The sources of ascertainment were :—

Children medically examined at school	...	...	25
From Public Health Authorities	...	...	4
„ Public Assistance Authorities	...	...	5
„ Oxford City (transferred to County area)	...	...	4
„ Police	...	...	3
„ Probation Officer	...	...	2
„ Private doctor	...	...	1
„ Board of Control	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	3
			—
			48
			—

The 48 new cases were dealt with as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted to Certified Institutions	5	3	8
Placed under guardianship	—	1	1
„ „ Statutory Supervision	2	3	5
„ „ Voluntary	19	15	34
	—	—	—
	26	22	48
	—	—	—

The number of defectives ascertained by the Council to be subject to be dealt with or who might have become subject to be dealt with on 31st December, 1938, was 628. The ratio of ascertained cases per 1,000 of the population of Oxfordshire, is 4.6.

Supervision.

On 31st December, 1938, there were 70 defectives (36 males, 34 females) under Statutory Supervision and 325 defectives (182 males,

143 females) under Voluntary Supervision. These cases are all visited periodically by the Health Visitors and reports are submitted to the County Medical Officer. On the whole the homes and behaviour of the defectives has been satisfactory where, however, unsatisfactory reports are received, the matter is referred to the Mental Health Visitor for investigation. She visits the homes and makes recommendations to the Medical Officer of Health as to what action (if any) should be taken.

The Mental Health Visitor visits all new cases and any home where assistance and advice are required by the parents or person having charge of the defective.

Guardianship.

On 31st December 1938, there were 47 defectives (25 male, 22 female) under guardianship. The majority of these are under the guardianship of one or other of the parents. This procedure gives the Local Authority greater control over the defective and at the same time empowers the Council to make regular grants towards the cost of maintenance, thereby enabling cases to remain at home who would otherwise have to be admitted to institutions.

Many defectives in the County are still in receipt of Public Assistance; these are gradually being transferred (particularly the younger cases) to the care of the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee. Guardianship under the Mental Deficiency Acts entails certification and in some instances the parents have objected. Unless, however, their written consent can be obtained no action is taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts and the defective remains in receipt of Public Assistance. There are definite advantages to be gained from guardianship and the parents are beginning to realize this, and appreciate it, e.g., medical and dental treatment is provided, additional grants made where bedding is a heavy expenditure, etc.

Licence.

On 31st December, 1938, 7 defectives were on licence from institutions, 4 were in employment, 1 had gone to a hostel prior to obtaining employment, 1 to special school for Deaf and Dumb, and 1 to the care of his parents. These cases are supervised by the Mental Health Visitor, as also 3 out-county defectives (on licence) who are employed in the County.

Board of Control Circular No. 850.

This Circular requires that the case of all defectives who are still on licence at the end of the second year after leaving an institution shall be reviewed by the Board of Control. For this purpose, the Local Authority is required to submit a Medical and a Progress Report along with observations on the suitability for discharge. Such reports have been submitted to the Board in respect of three defectives. Discharge

has been recommended in one instance but not in the other two. This procedure insures that when a defective has shown that he or she is capable of living outside an Institution without further supervision, the Order will be discharged.

Deaths.

During the year 1 defective in a "Place of Safety" died. None detained under Order in Institutions or under guardianship have died.

Occupation Centres.

(a) Banbury.

The Centre continues its good work and fulfils a useful purpose. This year the Centre was open for an additional afternoon during the Summer Session. During the year the Centre was visited by a Commissioner of the Board of Control and a satisfactory report was received.

(b) Oxford City.

Three County children are now in regular attendance at this Centre. The Committee are responsible for the inclusive charge of 2/- per week per child, which charge covers dinners and conveyance to the Centre. The parents contribute towards this, according to their circumstances.

Institutional Accommodation.

On 31st December 1938, there were 76 persons detained under Order in Institutions, distributed as follows :—

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Borocourt	...	...	...	...	6	24	30
Billericay	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Brentry	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Buntingford	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Cell Barnes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Chipping Norton	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
Easthampstead	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hortham Colony	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Manor House, Aylesbury	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Mount Olivet, Frensham	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Rock Hall House, Bath	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Royal Earlswood	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Stoke Park Colony	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
					—	—	—
					32	44	76
					—	—	—

Many of these will be transferred to Borocourt when the new villas are opened. 18 additional beds will be available for the County.

During the year ended 31st December, 1938.

No. of Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts	...	...	...	29
Of whom (a) admitted to Institutions	...	...	...	16
(b) placed under guardianship	...	...	...	13
				—
				29
				—
No. of Varying Orders	...	...	...	1
No. of Orders by Secretary of State under Mental Deficiency Acts 1913, Section 9	...	...	...	1
No. of urgent cases admitted temporarily to Places of Safety				5
Notifications by County Education Authority	...	...		11
Notifications by Banbury Education Authority	...	...		1

Mental Treatment Act, 1930. Section 6 (3).

The services of the Mental Health Visitor have now been made available to the Public Assistance Committee. The Mental Health Visitor is thus enabled to make arrangements for treatment and after-care of persons who are or who have been suffering from mental illness.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS ACT, 1937.

The work of organization of the medical services in connection with Air Raid Precautions has proceeded satisfactorily during the year and has necessitated the devotion of a large amount of time by all members of the staff of the County Public Health Department.

One of the most important branches has been the reception and distribution of medical stores, and an officer in the person of Captain F. W. Taylor, M.A., has been appointed to assist in this work.

A central store is maintained at Witney and supplies of materials for A.R.P. purposes have been sent there for distribution to hospitals, First Aid Posts, etc. Distribution of dangerous drugs is being carried out and arrangements made with the hospitals that the drugs can be turned over in normal hospital usage but the stores so maintained that they can be immediately available for an emergency.

Sufficient vehicles have been earmarked for ambulance purposes to provide permanent establishment of one ambulance for each First Aid party. Stretcher fitments are now available for immediate conversion of all earmarked vehicles for ambulances. The full complement of stretchers is also available and has been distributed to war stations.

First Aid Posts have now been approved and premises are being suitably adapted for this purpose. In all areas the training of personnel is being undertaken and in many areas the training has reached an advanced stage. Many exercises have been carried out and the results

obtained do great credit to the work put in by area organizers and the keenness of the voluntary personnel.

In the following pages will be found the organization of the Casualty Services in the six areas into which the County is divided.

Arrangements have been made with the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Oxford whereby co-operation between City and County is complete so far as the environs of Oxford are concerned.

It has been arranged that for the purposes of medical services, decontamination centres, rescue parties and fire fighting services the Sandhills estate, Risinghurst estate, Old Marston and Headington Quarry will be based upon the City of Oxford, whilst the County First Aid Post at Littlemore will be available for the adjacent areas of the City.

OXFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY A.R.P. ORGANISATION FOR CASUALTY SERVICES.

<i>County Control Centre</i>	County Hall, Oxford	Oxford 2834 (2714, 47030, 2180)
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BANBURY AREA No. 1.

<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	Municipal Buildings, Banbury	Banbury, 2281 (2282, 2722, 2673, 2674)
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<i>Area Organiser</i>	W. J. Pullen, Esq., 59 High Street, Banbury	Banbury 2220
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<i>First Aid Commandants</i>	Dr. Penrose Dr. Gardiner-Hill	Banbury 2067 Banbury 2625
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<i>First Aid Post</i>	Dr. Wharton	Banbury 2066
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<i>M.O.'s in charge</i>	Dr. Brigg	Banbury 2153
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<i>Post at :—</i>	Cookery Centre, Banbury	
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<i>First Aid Parties</i>	3 at St. John's Ambulance Brigade Headquarters, Market Place, Banbury	Banbury 2499
	1 at Dr. Bartlett's Surgery, Cropredy	Cropredy 6
	1 at Dr. Hinde's Surgery, Hook Norton	Hook Norton 36
	1 at Manor House, Deddington	Deddington 12

<i>First Aid Points</i>	25	
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Hospitals to which Casualties are to be sent :—

Horton Infirmary (70 beds)	Banbury 2261
Banbury Public Assistance Institution (316 beds)	Banbury 2076

<i>Group Officer</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford	Oxford 2712
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<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. W. J. E. Lupton	Oxford 2712
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<i>Ambulances at :—</i>	(1) Banbury	5	Boro Surveyor's Depot. 2733
(Will be called out)	(2) Cropredy	1	Based on First Aid Party
by Report Centres)	(3) Hook Norton	1	Based on First Aid Party
	(4) Deddington	1	Div. Surveyor's Depot. Ded.18

<i>Depot at :—</i>	Corporation Yard, Bridge Street
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<i>Warden's Posts</i>	58—Equipment to A.R.P. Stores, Swan Close, 183 Wardens
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† Resigned June, 1939; new appointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

CHIPPING NORTON AREA No. 2.

<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	The Temperance Hotel, Chipping Norton 137, 131 Chipping Norton	
<i>Area Organiser</i>	Captain J. G. Green, The Brewery, Albion Street, Chipping Norton Chipping Norton 83	
<i>First Aid Commandant</i>	Dr. Russell Chipping Norton 48	
<i>First Aid Post (Mobile) M.O. in charge</i>	Dr. O'Shea Chipping Norton 29	
<i>First Aid Parties</i>	1 at Chipping Norton Guildhall 33 1 at Milton-u-Wychwood Messrs. Groves Yard Shipton-u-Wychwood 2 1 at Woodstock Social Club 41 1 at Charlbury Central School 38 1 at Middle Barton Legion Hut, Steeple Aston 243	
<i>First Aid Points</i>	30	
<i>Hospitals to which Casualties are to be sent :—</i>		
Horton Infirmary, Banbury (70 beds)	{ which- ever is nearest } Banbury 2261	
Banbury Public Assistance Institution (316 beds)		Banbury 2076
Burford Cottage Hospital (interim treatment) (9 beds)		Burford 229
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford		Oxford 3111
Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford		Oxford 6960
<i>Group Officer</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells,† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford Oxford 2712	
<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. W. J. E. Lupton Oxford 2712	
<i>Ambulances at :—</i>	(5) Chipping Norton 1 Div. Surveyor's Depot* Chipping Norton 102	
(Will be called out by Report Centres)	(6) Milton-u-Wychwood 1 (7) Woodstock 1 (8) Charlbury 1 (9) Middle Barton 1	
<i>Wardens' Posts</i>	38—Equipment to The Brewery, Albion Street, Chipping Norton 124 Wardens	

†Resigned June, 1939; new appointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

(PLOUGHLEY BICESTER) AREA No. 3

<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	Claremont House, Bicester	Bicester 202, 215
<i>Area Organiser</i>	G. V. Wallbank (Acting) Claremont House, Bicester	Bicester 202
<i>First Aid Commandant</i> <i>First Aid Posts</i> <i>M.O.'s in charge</i>	Dr. Spong	Bicester 182
<i>Bicester :—</i>	Dr. Montgomery	Bicester 71
<i>Post at :—</i>	Stable Block of County School	
<i>Kidlington :—</i>	Dr. Thorne	Kidlington 27
<i>Post at :—</i>	Forresters Hall	
<i>First Aid Parties</i>	3 at Bicester County School 2 at Kidlington—Forresters Hall	Bicester 202 Kidlington 106
<i>First Aid Points</i>	22	
<i>Hospitals to which Casualties are to be sent :—</i>		
Horton Infirmary, Banbury (70 beds)	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em;">{</div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">which- ever is the nearest</div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">}</div> </div>	Banbury 2261
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford		Oxford 3111
Bicester Cottage Hosp. (9 beds) (interim treatment)		Bicester 89
Buckingham Cottage Hospital		Buckingham 3243
Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford		Oxford 6960
<i>Group Officer</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells,† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford	Oxford 2712
<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. W. J. E. Lupton	Oxford 2712
<i>Ambulances at :—</i> (Will be called out by Report Centres)	(10) Bicester 3 Div. Surveyor's Depot* (11) Kidlington 3	42
<i>Wardens' Posts</i>	36—Equipment to A.R.P. Stores, Victoria Road, 115 Wardens Bicester	

† Resigned June, 1939; new appointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

WITNEY AREA No. 4

<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	U.D.C. Offices, 26 Church Street, Witney	Witney 12, 21
<i>Area Organiser</i>	F. W. Hickman, Esq., A.R.P. Stores, Wood Green, Witney	Witney 228
<i>First Aid Commandant</i>	Dr. Dalgliesh	Witney 49
<i>First Aid Post M.O. in charge :—</i>	Dr. Timings	Witney 216
<i>Post at :—</i>	Old Mill, Wood Green, Witney	
<i>First Aid Parties</i>	2 at Witney Highways Depot 1 at Eynsham—Chambers' Yard 1 at Bampton—Mr. D. Hall, Little Place, Bampton Bampton Castle 1 at Burford—Cayless House, High Street Burford	Witney 50 Eynsham 261 Bampton 47 Burford 372
<i>First Aid Points</i>	47	
<i>Hospitals to which casualties are to be sent :—</i>		
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford		Oxford 3111
Burford Cottage Hospital (9 beds)		Burford 229
Faringdon Cottage Hospital (interim treatment)		Faringdon 2119
Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford		Oxford 6960
<i>Group Officer :—</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells,† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford	Oxford 2712
<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. W. J. E. Lupton	Oxford 2712
<i>Ambulances at :— (Will be called out by Report Centres)</i>	(12) Witney 1 Div. Surveyor's Depot* (13) Eynsham 1 Chambers' Yard (14) Bampton 1 Deanery Farm, Bampton (15) Burford 1 The Garage, The Priory Burford	Witney 50 Eynsham 261 Bampton Burford 372
<i>Wardens' Posts</i>	43—Equipment to A.R.P. Stores, Wood Green, 127 Wardens Witney	

† Resigned June, 1939; new appointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

BULLINGDON AREA No. 5

<i>Area Organiser</i>	E. J. Rippington, Esq., Church Road, Wheatley	Wheatley 100
<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	A.R.P. Offices, Church Road	Wheatley 41, 100, 43
<i>First Aid Commandant</i>	Dr. Cooke	Great Milton 19
<i>First Aid Posts</i> <i>M.O's in charge :—</i> <i>Littlemore</i>	Dr. Kenny	Oxford 7330
<i>Post at :—</i>	Village Hall, Littlemore	
<i>Thame (Mobile)</i> (Garage not yet fixed)	Dr. McKinnon	Thame 136
<i>First Aid Parties</i>	2 at Thame S.J.A.B., 1 at Watlington S.J.A.B., 1 at Chapel Lane, Littlemore 1 at Village Hall, Dorchester 1 at A.R.P. Store Wheatley	Park Street, Thame Ambulance Hall, Watlington 58 Oxford 7350 Wheatley 100
<i>First Aid Points</i>	45	
<i>Hospitals to which Casualties are to be sent :—</i>		
Thame Cottage Hospital (14 beds)	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> whichever is the nearest </div> </div>	Thame 27
Cowley Road Hospital, Oxford		Oxford 2321
Abingdon Cottage Hospital		Abingdon 48
Wallingford Cottage Hospital		Wallingford 3133
Watlington Cottage Hospital (20 beds)		Watlington 35
Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford		Oxford 6960
<i>Group Officers :—</i>		
<i>Oxford Area :—</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells,† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford	Oxford 2712
<i>Reading Area :—</i>	Dr. G. O. Lambert, 9 Eldon Square, Reading	Reading 3958
<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. W. J. E. Lupton	Oxford 2712
<i>Ambulances at :—</i> (Will be called out by Report Centres)	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> based on First Aid Parties </div> </div> </div>	
	(16) Thame 3	
	(17) Watlington 2	
	(18) Littlemore 1	
	(19) Dorchester 1	
	(20) Wheatley 1	Div. Surveyor's Depot.* 48
<i>Wardens' Posts</i>	55—Equipment to A.R.P. Stores, Wheatley 171 Wardens	

† Resigned June, 1939; new appointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

HENLEY AREA No. 6

<i>Report and Control Centre</i>	Town Hall, Henley-on-Thames	Henley 284, 296
<i>Area Organiser</i>	Captain Hodgson, O.B.E., 22-27 Market Street, Henley-on-Thames	Henley 475
<i>First Aid Commandant</i>	Dr. Susman	Henley 31
<i>First Aid Post M.O. in Charge Post at :—</i>	For collective training: Dr. K. S. Storrs, Rotherfield Greys 82 In an emergency: Dr. J. F. Windsor,	Henley 36
<i>First Aid Points</i>	40	
<i>First Aid Parties</i>	2 at Henley } 3 at Peppard }	based on Ambulance depots
<i>Hospitals to which Casualties are to be sent :—</i>		
Henley War Memorial Hospital (20 beds)	{ which- ever is nearest }	Henley 231
Royal Berkshire Hospital		Reading 2231
Wallingford Cottage Hospital		Wallingford 3133
Watlington Cottage Hospital (20 beds) (interim treatment)		Watlington 35
<i>Group Officers</i>		
<i>Oxford Area :—</i>	Dr. A. Q. Wells,† 2 King Edward Street, Oxford	Oxford 2712
<i>Reading Area :—</i>	Dr. G. O. Lambert, 9 Eldon Square, Reading	Reading 3958
<i>Emergency Officer</i>	Dr. S. C. Alcock	Reading 2206
<i>Ambulances at :—</i>	(21) Henley 5 Central Garage, Station Road, Henley 555	
(Will be called out by Report Centres)	* Div. Surveyor's Depot, Kidmore End 3120	
	(22) Peppard 3 " Buckridge," Peppard Common. Rotherfield Greys 39	
<i>Wardens' Posts</i>	45—Equipment to British School, 140 Wardens	Henley-on-Thames

† Resigned June, 1939; new oppointment pending.

* Decontamination Depot

RAINFALL, 1938 (in inches).

	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
							{						
Goring Heath	2.85	0.59	0.30	0.11	2.15	0.74		3.90	1.29	2.96	3.33	3.96	22.18
Chipping Norton	2.91	0.98	4.20	0.04	1.52	1.02	2.03	3.08	3.75	3.51	2.75	4.16	25.95
Burford	3.30	1.14	0.17	0.06	1.67	1.39	1.62	3.35	2.61	3.51	2.95	2.93	24.70
Henley	2.45	0.65	0.39	0.05	1.765	0.635	1.635	2.475	1.155	3.125	3.225	3.455	21.075
Toot Baldon	2.13	0.56	0.34	0.03	1.99	0.74	1.59	3.52	1.40	2.54	3.16	2.46	20.46
Witney	3.00	0.65	0.36	0.06	1.87	1.30	1.75	4.33	2.23	3.37	2.97	1.78	23.67

The average of the readings as above is 23.0 inches.

